Vol. XVIII-No. 29.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1833.

Whole No. 915.

### ROSTON RECORDER.

POND ON BAPTISM.

Treatise on the Mode and Subject of Baptism, in two parts," was published by Professor Pond some years ago, in reply to Mr. Judson. On the basis of that, he has now given to the public, in a 12mo, volume of 190 pages, "A Treatise on Christian Baptism, in four parts; relating to the Mode of Baptism, to the Subjects; to the Import, Design, and Uses of Infant Baptism, and to Close Design, and Uses of Infant Baptism, and to Close Communion." It would be hardly becoming for use on about to recommend to the Congregationalists of Massachusetts a work of this kind by Prof. Pox. We will only ask our Baptist brethren to read scrieusly, and in a spirit as much aloof as possible from catroversial and party feeling, the remarks on Close Communion. The author proves, conclusively, that the practice of close communion is unscriptural—is contrary to the practice of the church in the ages succeeding the apostles—leads those who adopt it into various and plaplable inconsistent operation, tiers will often occur cases of real bardship—that it is upheld and continued, in part at least, from secturian notices—and that it is opposed to the spirit of the age, and operates in various ways to reard the progress of Christ's kingdom. These objections are urged earnestly, but kindly. We hope the will be kindly received. What must be the character and tendency of a practice, which could draw even from such a man as Pailer, appeals to party feeling (be these: "The tendency of mixed Communion is to annihilate, as such, all the Baptist Denomination, as such? If you do not, take heed to your ways," Exc. (Conversations on Mixed and Strict Communion:

To the advocates of strict communion I will venture to suggest another way in which the difficulties in the continuence of the party feeling in support of an unscriptual practice, by Andrew Puller!

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the institution of Christ, then enjoy your own opinion. It is not within our province to judge you. We think indeed that you are mistaken; but the mistake is yours, not ours; and as it is not of a pature to preventus from loving and embracing you as Christians, it shall not longer interrupt our Christian communion. Here, brethren, is the table of our common Lord. Come and partake of it if you hoose; and if you have mistaken the nature of the previous and invention; and invention; and it is not of the measures themselves. Ido not think the pedobaptists would be perfectly satisfied. If they are in error, they do not wish their brethren to be partakers with them in the error. If they have in any thing mistaken the will of Christ, they choose to assume the responsibility themselves, and to refer the matter directly to him.

It may be inquired here, whether Pedobaptists would not act on the same principle with those of the treatment of product of the process. After announce of fellow and not with us. I would not act on the same principle with those of the treatment of product of production of the boys of country schools; and he offered them, as prizes, to the boy who could write most carefully; not to the one whos should exhibit most appearance of effort and care for a week. After announce of the production of

asyme the responsibility themselves, and to refer the matter directly to him.

It may be inquired here, whether Pedobaptists would not act on the same principle with those of the strict communion, and exclude from the Lord's table, under all circumstances, those whom they regarded us unbaptized? And if I may be allowed to speak in the name of my brethren, I answer confidently, so. Were a person to request communion with us, who professed to love and prize the ordinance of baptism; who sincerely thought he had been baptized; and who gave evidence of being prepared to enjoy spiritual communion with Christ; we should certainly admit him, although we might regard his baptism as a nullity. And such cases not unfrequently occur at the present time in our churches. Some of our brethren consider the baptisms which were formerly administered on the ground of the half-way covenant as invalid; and more have the same opinion in regard to the baptisms of Catholics and Unitarians. But should a pious, godly professor of religion, who had been baptized in either of these ways, and was satisfied with what had been done, request to come to the Lord's Table with us, we should certainly admit him, whatever opinion we might entertain respecting the validity of his baptism. If he was seriously and conscientiously satisfied on the subject, we should not undertake to judge betwixt him and his Master, but should leave the question of his baptism to be determined at a higher tribunal.

THE TEACHER.

Pierce and Parker havejust published, in a 12movolume of about 300 pages, "The Teacher: or Moral Influences employed in the Instruction and

Pierce and Parker have just published, in a 12mo. olume of about 300 pages, "The Teacher: or Moral Influences employed in the Instruction and Government of the Young: intended chiefly to asing Teachers in the instruction and government of their schools. By Jacob Abbott, late principal of the Mt. Vernon Female school, Boston, Mass." It is divided into eight chapters, under the following heads: Interest in Teaching-General arrangements-Instruction-Moral Discipline-Religious Influence-Mt. Vernon School-Scheming -Reports of Cases, Like all Mr. Abbott's writings it is distinguished by great copiousnes of minute and familiar illustration, and a style remarkably adapted to the matter. Young teachers who wish to do something in their employment, will find it full of such hints and aids as they most need.

As a specimen we copy the following partly be cause it occurs in the first chapter, and partly because the subject is of such incalculable imper-

Interest in Teaching.

I once knew the teacher of a school, who made it iscustom to have writing attended to in the after-oon. The boys were accustomed to take their places it the appointed hour, and each one would stick up his pen in the front of his desk for the teacher to pass around and mend them. The teacher would accordingly pass around, mending the pens from desk to desk, thus enabling the boys in succession, to begin their task. Of course each buy before he came to his desk was necessarily idle, and almost necessarily in mischief. Day after day the teacher went through this regular routine. He sauntered slowly and listlessly through the aisles, and among the benches of the room, wherever he saw the signal of a pen. He paid of cearse very little attention to the writing, now and then reproving, with an impatient tone, some extraordinary instance of carelessness, or leaving his work to suppress some rising disorder. Ordinarily, however, he seemed to be lost in vacancy of thought,—dreaming perhaps of other scenes, or inwardly repining at the eternal monotony and tedium of a teacher's life. His boys took no interest in their work, and of course made no progress. They were sometimes unnecessarily idle, and sometimes mischievous, but never usefully or pleasantly employed; for the whole hour was past before the pens could all be brought down. Wasted time, blotted books, and fretted tempers, were all the results which the system produced.

The same teacher afterwards acted on a very different registile. pen in the front of his desk for the teacher to pa around and mend them. The teacher would a

were all the results which the system produced.

The same teacher afterwards acted on a very different principle. He looked over the field and said to himself, what are the objects I wish to ac-

scholars, as they sat on their benches, and every boy thus saw, now, that a reward would certainly come within five of him. His chance, according-ly, instead of being one in twenty, became one in

come within five of him. His chance, accordingly, instead of being one in twenty, became one in five.

Now is it possible for a teacher, after having philosophized upon the nature of the minds upon which he is operating, and surveyed the field, and ingeniously formed a plan, which plan he hopes will, through his own intrinsic power, produce certain effects,—is it possible for him when he comes, for the first day, to witness its operations, to come without feeling a strong interest in the result? It is impossible. After having formed such a plan, and made such arrangements, he will look forward, almost with impatience, to the next writing hour. He wishes to see whether he has estimated the mental capacities and tendencies of his little community aright; and when the time comes, and he surveys the scene, and observes the operation of his measure, and sees many more are reached by it, than were influenced before, he feels a strong gratification, and it is a gratification which is founded upon the noblest principles of our nature. He is tracing, on a most interesting field the operation of cause and effect. From being the mere drudge, who drives, without intellect or thought, a score or two of boys to their duily tasks, he rises to the rank of an intellectual philosopher, exploring the laws and successfully controlling the tendencies of inind. It will be observed too, that all the time this teacher was performing these experiments, and watering with intense interest, the results, his pupils were going on undisturbed in their pursuits. The exercises in writing were not interrupted or deranged. This is a point of fundamental importance, for, if what I should say on the subject of exercising ingenuity and contrivance in teaching, should be the means, in any case, of leading a teach

exercising ingenuity and contrivance in teaching, should be the means, in any case, of leading a teachcr to break in upon the regular duties of his school, and destroy the stendy uniformity with which the great objects of such an institution should be pursued, my remarks had better never have been written.

## LEGISLATIVE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

At a meeting of members of the Legislature and others, on the 15th of March last, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, it was resolved among other things, "that the use of ardent spirits is a violation of the lanes of life; therefore humanity as well as patriotism and religion, require that it be discontinued." Also "that members of Legislatures, and men in public stations, are under pression obli-gations to aid by their example and influence the cause of moral reform," &c. At the same time, a

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tion, &c. on the Sabbath, Mr. Barton made the following remarks:

"True religion, notwithstanding the maxes which the sophistry of the schools have thrown around it, is a very simple thing, and so easy to be understood, that he who runs may read and understand. It consists not in the observance of rites, and ceremonies, and forms, but in giving full exercise to the principles of benavelence, charity and mercy, which the Deity has implanted in us, and which are incorporated with our very natures; and I firmly believe, Sir, that wheever practices the moral virtues to the greatest extent, whatever may be his religious opinions or his religious observances, is the best man and truestChristian. Mere belief is a matter of very little consequence, further than the influence it may exercise upon the conduct of men. It is an arbitary thing, over which we have no control, and for which we are in no way responsible for it is not our power to disbelieve whatever is supported by evidence conclusive to our minds."

There are unquestionably two truths in this para-

There are unquestionably two truths in this para-There are unquestionably two truths in this paragraph; first that true religion is a very simple thing; and secondly, that "it is not in our power to dishe to our minds." And yet obvious as these truths are, we hear them announced by a certain class of men as recent discoveries. The first is distinctly stated, both in the Old and New Testament; and the other is so self-evident that I know not that any man of sane mind has ever questioned it.

But there are also two erroneous statements in the paragraph; they may, however, be resolved into a single proposition; viz. There is neither merit nor demerit in betief. Mr. B. says that "mere belief is an arbitrary thing, over which we have no control, and for which we are in no way responsible."

and for which we are in no way responsible."

I am not ignorant that such men as Brougham,
Robert Owen, and indeed all, or nearly all the scep-Robert Owen, and indeed all, or nearly all the scep-tics, deists and atheists, of ancient and modern times, and not a few individuals among sects claiming to be Christians have been and are of the same opinion. Now though there is a tendency in men to rest too much on mere belief, yet so far as it has an influence on our on mere belief, yet so far as it has an influence on our conduct, it is obvious that it can hardly be said to be a matter of indifference what we believe, or whether we believe any thing at all. Mr. B. himself, in the paragraph above, more than half concedes this point, though it exposes him to a contradiction. Even Owen and Wright, in their paper, the Free Enquirer, adopted for their motto that just practice is the result of just opinion. How then can opinion be a matter of no consequence? What the testimony of the Bille is, on this point we all know.

But we are told that 'whoever practices the moral virtues to the greatest extent, whatever may be his religious opinion.

virtues to the greatest extent, whatever may be his religious opinions on his religious observances, is the best man
and the trues or his religious observances, is the best man
and the trues or ather is a part of the former, is received by many, who would reject that with disdain—
perhaps with horror. So far as I understand them
both from their writings and conversation, the Unitarians generally adopt this article of faith, averse
to creeds as they may be. They may not say so,
in so many words, but I know not how we can avoid
the inference. They regard the unbeliver as an
object of pity, not of blame. If a person is conscientious, they seem to say we have nothing to do with

object of pity, not of blame. If a person is conscientious, they seem to say we have nothing to do with his opinions. In proportion as his moral conduct is upright, he is like Christ; and consequently must be of Christ, be his opinions what they may.

I will not at this time adduce proofs, from their own writings, of the views our "liberal" friends take of these subjects; for I cannot suppose that what I have said will be questioned. But if he is believed to be the best man and truest Christian, who "practices the moral virtues to the greatest extent," without any reference to his opinions, then I cannot see why he ought not to be acknowledged as a Christian, and not denounced an infield. And in this view it appears to me obvious that certain persons, whom I named in a former communication, ought to be acknowledged as Christians; and I could ought to be acknowledged as Christians; and I could ought to be acknowledged as Christians; and I could name many more who are entitled to this sort of Christian fellowship. And I cannot help regarding it as an act of injustice that a "hue and cry" should be promoted, if not raised, against a set of men, as infidels, who, on our own principles, eught to be acknowledged as Christians.

As to the idea that belief is a mere arbitray thing, over which we have no control, it is all a mistake.

As to the idea that belief is a mere arbitary thing, over which we have no control, it is all a mistake. Every man who has watched the progress of his own mind and heart must know that his affections and passions control—to a very great extent—his helief; and that, in this sense, a person may come to believe whatever he pleases. The idea, too, that we cannot err if we follow the dictates of conscience is equally a mistaken one. It is true, we cannot be justified in acting contrary to the dictates of ed in acting contrary to the dictates of conscience at any tir sciences for ourselves, we are amenable to God for forming an erroneous or low one. Most consciences are low in the scale—and although formed sciences are fore in the seale—and although formed under the bright shining of the gospel, many are scarcely more elevated than those of the more enlightened heathen—or at least than that of him who "verily thought" he "ought to do many things against Jesus of Nazareth."

A TRISITARIAS.

For the Boston Recorder THE IDEA OF RIGHT.

THE IDEA OF RIGHT.

Mr. Entror.—I observed in the Recorder of May 15th and 22d an article extracted from the "Vermont Chronicle" headed "Idea of Right," which it may be well to review; for though the general spirit of the writer is cordially to be approved, he has fallen into a common error of very ill tendency.

He says "the question might be asked, why are you bound to regard the general good? and that the answer must be, Because it is right;" and that the "idea of right is a fundamental idea and derived from nothing else, a simple idea and compounded

PICTURE OF TWO CHURCHES. We know that many will plead that this age is more practical, a word which, in vulgar use, distin-guishes with favor the material from mind, and is guishis with favor the material from mind, and is employed by thousands as the easy and unans wereable argument for sacrificing matters of taste, and intellectual delight to sensuous utility. It would dig dewn Parnassus to help McAdamize a road, and underlay the foundations of Castalie and Arethusa with aqueducts. And there are many good men who are satisfied that things should be as they now are, because, they say, this is a working age preparatory to the millennium. It is a working age indeed, and religious enterprises exceed the expectations of their founders: the churches of our cities and large towns are all in a bustle, and man, woman and child, rich and poor, saint, and sinner, are hewing wood rich and poor, saint and sinner, are hewing wood and drawing water, or holding forth their money, or their exhortations; religious charities are systemized; and the work, though not as still as when Solemon built his temple, goes on with as great rapidity and strength. This is as it should be; and more than this, these labors must increase, greater sacrifices are to be made, and the efforts of the church must rise with the sound of every falling idol, and with every shout of victory from the missionary bands. But we know that multitudes will sympathize with the opinion, that those external duties of the church, this organization for benevolent purposes, this prompt activity, this exciting yet derich and poor, saint and sinner, are hewing wood ties of the church, this organization for benevolent purposes, this prompt activity, this exciting yet delightful show of spirit, and business-like movement, will be very apt to pass for religion itself, unless those who are most deeply engaged take a double case of their spiritual concerns. If ministers, to whom prayer and the preaching of solemn truths are apt to become a mere business, are so often warned of this liability, the laymen cannot feel themselves safe from danger. The only subjects of conversation with many Christians, are those relating to the external movements of the church. Let these movements proceed with tenfold rapidity. ting to the external movements of the church. Let these movements proceed with tenfold rapidity, but let it be remembered, that the Saviour has said, "THE KINGDOM OF GOD IS WITHIN YOU." Let it be remembered, spirituality is the grand essential means of advancing Christ's kingdom; and that without it, all efforts to do good will be comparatively inefficient. There is a church, for example, whose members have been trained to noble efforts, and the rich remembers they invited by the process of the process. nave been trained to hoose entors, and the rich amongst them imitate the primitive spirit of benevolence. But when you meet them, their conversation is upon their flourishing condition, their full hease, the success of their benevolent enterprises, large contributions, and the numbers that have joined them from the other side. Go into their church watting, their hearings is done with the test and define from the other side. Go into their church meeting; their business is done with the tact and promptitude of the insurance office. They sing, exhort, and pray with ease, and the meeting reminds you of a glib mechine that runs upon oiled ways, and feel as if you had been with the of spirit rather than of spirituality. There is another church where the religious enterprises are as well managed and the contributions as great as not the former, while amongst the members you habitually discover a deep and solemn religious feeling. They make you feel that they are men of prayer, men who live in a spiritual world, and have communion with eternity. Conscious of the danger to which they are exposed at the present day of losing the individuality of their religious character, knowing that benevolent activity is very apt to pass in the soul's estimation for piety, and apprehending the danger from these causes, of a light spirit, a superficial piety, and a kind of mercantile religion, they make a serious duty of private meditation and the danger from these causes, of a light spirit, a superficial piety, and a kind of mercantile religion, they make a serious duty of private meditation and the danger from these causes, of a light spirit, a superficial piety, and a kind of mercantile religion, they make a serious duty of private meditation and the danger from these causes, of a light spirit, a superficial piety, and a kind of mercantile religion, they make a serious duty of private meditation and the danger from these causes, of a light spirit, a superficial piety, and a kind of mercantile religion, they make a serious duty of private meditation and the danger from these causes, of a light spirit, a superficial piety, and a kind of mercantile religion, they make a serious duty of private meditation and the danger from these causes, of a light spirit, a superficial piety, and a kind of mercantile religion, they make a serious duty of private meditation and the danger from these causes, of a light spirit, a superficial piet ed them from the other side. Go into their church meeting; their business is done with the tact and promptitude of the insurance office. They sing, exhort, and pray with ease, and the meeting reminds you of a glib machine that runs upon oiled ways. You come away, and feel as if you had been with men of spirit rather than of spirituality. There is another church where the religious enterprises are as well managed and the contributions as great as in the former, while amongst the members you habitually discover a deep and solemn religious feeling. They make you feel that they are men of prayer, men who live in a spiritual world, and have communion with eternity. Conscious of the danger to which they are exposed at the present day of

his justice, is mercy; and that as he is infinitely happy, so he accounts it his highest glory to be the cause and centre of happiness, as the sun, of light. It must be acknowledged by all, that if the doctrine I advocate were universally received and practised, the result would be felicitous in the extreme; for what could prevent the welfare of that community in which every individual regarded equally the good of his neighbor and his own, and rejected every rule of action but such as would promote the bappiness of others and himself; whereas let a man deny the rectitude of this course, and having no certain standard of glyh, he is liable to deviate into the most extraw agent excesses.

Finaly, the true idea of right makes a person more tenacious of moral distinctions, inasmuch as they are founded on a close, practical rule; and though it implies the justice of necessary punishment, yet it teaches that he who indicts uscless pain, and though it implies the justice of necessary punishment, yet it teaches that he who indicts uscless pain, and continually order my thoughts and affections and continually order my thoughts and affections in such a manner as if my soul were instructed to the order of the order of

er vision and fruition of God, and see him face to face.

By this means, I shall always live, as if I was daily to die; always speak, as if my tougue, the next mudeut were in creations in the total and affections in such a manner, as if my soul were just ready to depart, and take its flight into the other world. By this means, whatseever place I am in, or whatseever work I am about, I shall still be with my God, and deman appreciate a figure in the contraction.

er work I am about, I shall still be with my God, and demean myself so, as if with St. Jerome, I heard the voice of the trumpet crying out, Awake ye dead, and come to judgment.

And thus, though I am at present here in the flesh, yet I shall look upon myself as more really an inhabitant of heaven, than I am upon earth. Here I am but as a pilgrim or sojourner, that has no abiding city; but there I have a sure and excellenting inhere. city; but there I have a sure and everlasting inher city; but there I have a sure and everlasting inheritance, which Christ has purchæed and prepared for me, and which faith has given me the possession of. And therefore, as it is my duty, so will I constantly make it my endeavor, to live up to the character of a true Christian, whose portion and conversation is in heaven, and think it a disgrace and versation is in heaven, and think it a disgrace and disparagement to my profession, to stoop to, or entangle myself with, such toys and trifles, as the men of the world busy themselves about; or to feed upon husks, with swine here below, when it is in my power, by faith, to be continually supplied with spiritual manna from heaven, till at last I am admitted to it. And that I may awe my spirit into the performance of these, and all my other resolutions. [Bishop Beveridge.

## Intelligence.

Progress of Popery in the United States.

Progress of Popery in the United States.

Mr. Hooker.—I send you the following brief sketch of the progress of Popery in the United States, as illustrated by its comparative prosperity at two or three different periods, with the hope that it will interest your readers, and lead them to examine for themselves the whole picture of which this is but the outline.

The first Roman Catholics of this country were the settlers of Maryland, who in 1632, emigrated from England and Ireland. From this time until 1773 when the society of the Jesuits was suppressed, the American Catholics were constantly supplied with Jesuit Missionaries from England. From 1773 to the establishment of their Episcopacy in 1790, the American Catholic church was governed by a vicar of the Roman Catholic Bishop of London.

In 1788, the popish religion of the United State land, and a few scattered districts of Pennsylvania, into which latter State it had been introduced in 1720. The whole number of priests in both States at that date (1788) did not exceed 26, all of whom had been educated in Europe; and there was at that

Were the governments of Italy left to themselves they would soon be revolutionized. But they are, without exception, under foreign influence. Austria in effect governs all Italy, and Austria is strong enough to prevent any advances in improvement. And this she desires; her despotic sway represses every liberal sentiment and every benevolent design. She dreads nothing so much as thought—reflection—intelligence among the people. She fills her towns and her inns with spies and informers, and banishes from her dominions, with indiscriminate severity, every man who dares to question her absolute authority, or to propose any reformation in her policy. She thus destroys every feeling of security for property, and of enterprise in business: those who cannot submit to her rule retire from her territory, and the rest remain willing or unwilling subjects of her oppression. Such is the Austrian government, and

not submit to her rule retire from her territory, and the rest remain willing or unwilling subjects of her oppression. Such is the Austrian government, and such, in general, the political condition of all Italy.

Not does the religious state of this unhappy country presents a more cheering aspect.—The Cathelic religion is the only religion of Italy—and its practical influence exactly calculated to perpetuate the evils which it ought to remedy. While it conceals from the people the simple truths of the Bible, it presents before them continually the pomp and splendor of imposing ceremonies. Stifling the alarms of conscience by a pretended power to dispense indulgences and torgive sins, it flatters the pride of the dor of imposing ceremonies. Stifling the alarms of conscience by a pretended power to dispense indulgences and torgive sins, it flatters the pride of the heart, by faciting it to efforts to procure salvation by per occs, prayers and charities. It leaves out, practically, the doctrine of justification by faith, and substitutes for it a bondage more grievous than the ancient ceremonial law. It withdraws from view the scriptural representation of an eternal hell, and exhibits in its stead a fancied purgatory over the infliction or remission of whose pains it claims to possess the control. It avails itself of the natural sensibilities of our nature, not to draw men to the love and service of God, but to enthrone in the heart a mortal; not to lead them to faith in the Saviour, but to excite sympathy and veneration for the Virgin Mary.

[N. Y. Observer.

## THE POPE.

From "First Impressions of Europe," by N. P. Willis, To-day we have again seen the Pope. It was a feata, and the church of San Carlos was the scene of the ceremonies. His Holiness came in the stage coach with six long-tailed black horses, and all his coach with six long-tailed black horses, and all his cardinals in their red and gold carriages in his train. The gaudy procession swept up to the steps, and the father of the church was taken upon the shoulders of his bearers in a chair of gold and crimson, and solemnly borne up the aisle, and deposited within the railings of the altar, where homage was done to him by the cardinals as before, and the half supernatural music of the choir awaited his motions. The church was half filled with soldiers, armed to the teeth, and drawn up on each side, and his body.

The church was half filled with soldiers, armed to the teeth, and drawn up on each side, and his body guard of Roman nobles stood even within the railing of the altar, capped and motionless, conveying, as every thing else does, the irresistable impression that it was the worship of the pope, not of God.

Gregory the sixteenth is a small old man, with a large heavy nose, eyes buried in sluggish wrinkles, and a flushed apoplectic complexion. He sits, or is borne about, with his eyes shut, looking quite asleep even his limbs hanging lifelessly.—The gorgeous and heavy papal costumes only render him more insignificant, and when he is borne about, buried in his deep chair, or lostin the corner of his huge black and gold pagoda of a cariage, it is difficult to look at him without a smile. Among his cardinals, however, there are magnificent heads, boldly marked, noble and scholarlike, and I may say, perhaps, ed, noble and scholarlike, and I may say, perhaps, that there is no one of them, who had not nature's mark upon him of superiority. They are a dignified and impressive body of men, and their servite hounge to the pope seems unnatural and disgusting.

Rome.—Upon leaving Paris, I was favored by a French gentleman, with a letter of introduction to the Prussian Ambassador at Rome; and I have been much gratified io my intercouse with him and his lady, Madam Bunsen. They seem to be warm-

much gratified in my intercouse, with him and his lady, Madam Bunsen. They seem to be warmhearted Christians.

This is a city of palaces and superb churches; of paintings, statues, columns, and ruins; of princes, beggars, priests, and thieves. It contains at present only about 150,000 inhabitants, ten thousand of whom are priests, with cocked hats; and twenty thousand are strangers from almost all nations under the sun. It has more splender, and more squalid poverty than I have ever seen in any other place. At the Propaganda, which is in fact a Missionary College, there are about one hundred and fifty students, fourteen of whom, and one of the Professors, are from the United States. At the College of the Jesuits, one morning, I saw cleues hundred lads, (from the age of eight years to that of fifteen or twenty,) marched from their various recitation rooms, into the College church, arranged there, rank after rank, in what we should call an immense broad aisle, and at the giving of a certain signal, all at once kneeling down on the marble floor to read their prayers.

Charges in Eugore.—At the anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, Dr. Pinkerton said, that he had labored for the last twenty years in connection with this Society, and when he contrasted the state of Europe, both in a religious and moral point of view, now, with what is more than the state of the same with what is more than the same with the s

self, and called upon the meeting to rejoice at change which had taken place. The princithe change which had taken place. The princi ples of the Bible were at that time rejected by men who sought to deify their own minds rather that the God who created them; but latterly Bible prin who sought to deify their own Entow rather than the God who created them; but latterly Bible principles had been rapidly gaining ground. There were in Germany at the present day, individuals of the highest abilities, and of the most profound learning, arrayed in defence of the Bible. The Bible had been introduced into thousands of schools, from which it was formerly excluded. The Catholic universities of Germany had received copies of the Scriptures, and placed them in the hands of the students. How different was the state of France at the present day compared with the year 1818, when a Bible Society was first introduced. The government at the former period would only allow the formation of a Bible Society for Protestants, and these was the greatest difficulty in introducing the the formation of a Bible Society for Protestants, and there was the greatest difficulty in introducing the Scriptures into the schools, upwards of 200 Catho-lie schools, however, had made an application for the Scriptures within the last quarter, and a Christ-ian spirit had increased in diff-rent parts of the kingdem.

### Dr. Patterson's Tour in Norway.

A friend has put into our hands the following extract of a letter from Dr. Patterson, in which he speaks of his tour in Norway last year, for the distribution of the Bible. It is gratifying to find that, notwithstanding the formidable physical difficulties in the way, that wild country is now extensively supplied with the book of life. [N. Y. Obs.

supplied with the book of life. [N. Y. Obs.

EDINBURG, 26th Nov. 1832.

You may have heard that my mission to the north was crowned with all the success I anticipated. I was enabled to establish efficient agencies in all the central places, both in Sweden and Norway all the central places, both in Sweden and Norway, and I am happy to say, the work is proceeding vigorously. Several thousand copies (of the Bible) have already been put into circulation in both countries. I was also enabled to establish several religious tract Societies in Norway, which, as they were much needed, I hope will do much good. I met with many excellent Christians in that country, whose intercourse with me, I hope will prove a blessing to them and to this country. I endeavored to make them acquainted with our plans of usefulnes, and urged on them the necessity of adopting such of them as were suited to their circumstances. There is a great and good work going on, both in ere is a great and good work going on, both

way and Sweden.
y Norwegian journey was the most fatiguin
the most dangerous I have ever undertaken and the most dangerous I have ever undertake It is literally a country of mountains, and nothin but mountains. The vallies between the ranges a but mountains. The vallies between the ranges are deep gullies, with little more than space for the hed of the river, and in some of them, a road by the side of it. Hence there is very little cultivated ground, and there is a great want of bread corn. I saw only two plains in Norway of any extent. The one on the top of a high range of mountains, where I had a severe snow storm in the middle of July, which detained me 36 hours, and the other on the which detained me 36 hours, and the other on the southwest corner of the country. The gullies through which I passed, in many places were filled with lakes or arms of the sea, the sides perpendicular, so that I had often to make use of boats, sometimes a stretch of 20 or 30 miles, and one of 120. As the boats were open, I did not much relish this mode of travelling, exposed as I was at times to all the violence of the Atlantic, with no land between my boat and America, to break the violence of the waves. A single pulf might have overwhelmed me in the deep. You may be sure I passed many romantic spots, some of them beautiful; but scarcely any of them indebted for any part of their beauty debted for any part of their hand of man. The same kind but unseen hand which has upheld me through all my journey ings, suffered no harm to befal me, and after a jour miles, I arrived in health and safety the 8th of October, after an absence

## MISSION TO LIBERIA.

Another letter has been received from our missionary, Mr. J. B. Pinney, in which he gives a hasty and succinct account of a trip into the interior, or at least a few days' journey from Monrovia.

It appears by a letter of Gov. Mechlin, that Mr. Pinney had reposed much more confidence in the principles and dispositions of the natives, than they had who were better nequainted with them. Of this prejudice, which is an amiable one, Mr. Pinney appears to have been cured when he returned from his tour.

ment schooner. This place is on a point formed by the mouth of the St. John's river, and will, as Mr. P. thinks, soon rival Monrovia. He preached twice there, and the settlers were inclined to com-plain that he was sent to the heathen in motor of the The first trip he took was to Bassa, in the govern plain that he was sent to the nearlier in pretention to them. He proceeded up the river about eigh miles, and passed several towns, some of which he thought would be admirable situations for missiona

He set forth with the company on the following day, on another excursion. A young Prince, down by King Nabbo, Mr. Weaver, Mr. Pinsent down by King Basio, Mr. Verver, in the ney, with their retinuc, consisting of about thirty in all, formed the company. The first night they had a dance, and abundance of drumming and noise, in

nor of the young Prince. Next morning, an hour before sunrise, they were Here the St. Paul's con r way. Here the St. Paul's comes from the and they were proceeding north, at right an-with the river. After a journey of four miles, left the cultivated parts of the country, and pased through the wilderness, amongst woods , where the mahogany trees were 25 feet aference, and, at 40 feet height, from 10 to

coast, from which we could not have been more than 18 miles distant." When they came near to Gray's Town, they passed some new cleared land, in different stages of preparation for planting, and in some, corn and rice coming up together, the latter having been sown among the corn. At Gay's Town they appear to have been very well treated, the king having given up his palace, a but 6 feet square, for their accommodation. The town "consists of about 90 mud buildings, with thatched roofs, the thatch projecting two or three feet beyond the walls to project them from the account of the same than the cost. In this way 486 Bibles and 68 Testaments of the original purchases of the Shelse and 68 Testaments of the original purchases of the Shelse and 68 Testaments of the original purchases of the Shelse and 68 Testaments of the original purchases of the Shelse and 68 Testaments of the original purchases of the Shelse and 68 Testaments of the original purchases of the Society, and 50 Bibles hought with the money received of seamen in part pay, together with 30 Bibles presented by two individuals, have been distributed; making in all 566 Bibles and 68 Copies of the Shew Testaments of the original purchases of the Society, and 50 Bibles and 68 Testaments of the original purchases of the Society, and 50 Bibles presented by two individuals, have been distributed; making in all 566 Bibles and 68 Copies of the Shew Testaments of the original purchases of the Society, and 50 Bibles and 68 Testaments of the original purchases of the Society, and 50 Bibles and 68 Testaments of the original purchases of the Society, and 50 Bibles and 68 Testaments of the original purchases of the Society, and 50 Bibles and 68 Testaments of the original purchases of the Society, and 50 Bibles and 68 Testaments of the original purchases of the Society, and 50 Bibles and 68 Testaments of the original purchases of the Society, and 50 Bibles and 68 Testaments of the original purchases of the Society, and 50 Bibles and 68 Testaments of the original purchas pjecting two or three feet beyond the walls to steet them from the rains. The inside is raised but two feet with clay, and this covered with bamways dry. always dey. They vary from 6 to 8 feet in diameter, some circular, some square, and others octagon, and all have a fire-place in one corner. They are huddled together without any regard to regularity, and in this town there are four large buildings for cooking, lounging and holding palavers."

The next day brought our travelers through a similar landscape to king Gee's town, containing about 400 inhabitants, in which they made no stay, but proceeded as before through fine woodlands where were ranging, "cattle of a large breed." They "continued to pass little towns and farms, and

continued to pass little towns and farms, and a all the way from this place to king Nab-there they arrived about 3 o'clock, P. M. whausted.

Mr. Pinney had intended to penetrate further in to the country, in prosecution of his design to explore the country as much and as far as possible, but he could by no means obtain permission to do this; had considerable trouble in preserving his property, some little he did lose, for which he obtained perty, some little he did lose, for which he obtained some camwood, and the conviction that the people were indeed sufficiently ignorant and knavish to require instruction and reformation. After disappointing, in a great degree, the knavish designs of these people, and sustaining a troublesome journey, he arrived again at the settlement, in good health, but much fatigued. Soon after this, Mr. P. was taken with fever, and was two days quite ill, and the first use he made of returning health was to write to the Society as the vessel was about to return.

[West-F. M. Chronicle.]

Western Reserve College.—The Rev. Beriah Green has resigned the office of Professor of

# NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The number of settled ministers in New Hamp shire at the beginning of the eighteenth century was only four, viz. Rev. John Pike of Dover. Rev shire at the usernaments was only four, viz. Rev. John Pike of Dover. Rev. John Clark of Exeter, Rev. John Cotton of Hampton, and Rev. Nathaniel Roger of Portsmouth. Rev. John Ross was at the same time a preacher at Durbam, and in 1703, Rev. John Emerson was sattled at New Castle.

settled at New Castle.

In 1727, there were eleven ordained ministers in New Hampshire, who with all the civil and military officers in the province, were required to take the oath of allegiance to his Majesty King George II., and to awar 'that from their hearts, they abhorred, detested, abjured as impious and hereical that damnable doctrine that Princes excommunicated, or deprived by the Pope, or any authority of the See of

Rome, may be deposed or murthered by their subjects or any other whatsoever.'
In 1767, the number of Congregational and Presbyterian ministers were 65, and the population was 52,700, giving one to every 764 inhabitants. he number was 78, or one to every 1770

In 1800, the number was 107, or one to every In 1810, there were 104, or one to every 2061 inabitants. In 1820, the number was reduced to 98, or one to very 2494 inhabitants. In 1830, the number was 130, one to every 2073

nhabitants.

The oldest ministers who have been settled in N.

The oldest ministers who have been settled in N. H. now living are, Hou. Paine Wingate, in his 95th year, Rev. Nathaniel Porter, D. D. in his 86th year, Rev. Jeremiah Shaw, in his 87th year, Rev. Jeremiah Barnard, in his 84th year, and Rev. Samuel Wood, D. D, in his 82d year.

The number of ministers of other denominations at these several periods, could not be ascertained in season for this note, but the whole number who were in the ministry in the state at the commencement of the present year, according to the New

habitants.
Of the Congregational and Presbyterian Clergy, Of the Congregational and Presbyterian Clergy, the number educated at College stands as follows—At Harvard, 186; Dartmeath, 111; Yale, 39; Brown, 21; Middlebury, 20; New Jersey, 10; Williams, 7; Bowdoin, 3; Amherst, 3; Hamilton, 1; Philadelphia, 1; at the Universities of Cambridge, England, and Edinburgh and Glasgow, Scotland, as many as eight.

[Bouton's Sermon.]

## Christian Labors with Tract Distribution in

A general meeting for prayer of the laborers in this work was held in Rev. Mr. Patton's church on Wednesday evening, July 10; and it was indeed good to be there. The prayers were short and seemed to be the language of numble confidence in God; and a large number of individuals made brief statements of the evidences of a blessing on their labors.

One said that a woman in his district was deeply anxious for her soul—he had visited her repeatedly, and as he left her to come to the meeting she seemed in a most critical state. He begged all present to wrestle in prayer for her.

A superintendant stated that for 18 months he had had evidence of one seems the state.

had evidence of one or more souls converted each month. He formerly had his district prayer-meet-ing monthly, but he now had it weekly; and spent month. He formerly nat its district prayer age ing monthly, but he now had it weekly; and spen the afternoon previous in laboring in the district and the rooms were generally full, often crowded At one meeting, a man and his wife who were strangers were present and tarried. Much conversation was had with them from time to time, and both had now publicly professed Christ. An awful responsibility devolved on Christians to seek out those living without God and without hope, and lubor for their salvation. abor for their salvation.

Another stated that in a district of 100 families,

here were but about 7 individuals who professed

we been born again.
We labor, said another, not for the souls only, who are brought in directly by our efforts; but fo all whom they shall be the means of converting-and the glory of Christ in their salvation.

Another had been called to visit a dying woman and saw her breathe her last whom the distribute and saw her breathe her last whom the distributor had never warned. He appealed to all present, if they would leave one soul to whom they have access thus to die from their district. The great work to do was to prepare our hearts, and take our unbelief out of the way, and thus prove God whether he will not pour out a blessing. He begged every individual present to read Malachi iii: 10, on their

Rev. Mr. Eastman said that in a journey of 6,000 miles for the American Tract Society, he had often found that the fidelity and usefulness of Christians in this city, had been un encouragement to

Mr. Hallock said the recent report of the Paris Mr. Hallock said the recent report of the Paras Tract Society, after stating that twice as many tracts had been circulated the past year as in any prece-ding year, added that many distributors accompanied them by their prayers and labors for the souls of men—the very circumstance which constitutes the glory of Tract distribution, but which, five years ago, was scale if wer mentioned. He had also received. if ever mentioned. I from Glasses, copies to monthly Tract for January," for February, & He had Christian! wherever you are! are you laborit with faith in God, for the souls of men?

[N. Y. Observer.

## BIRLES FOR SEAMEN.

The 4th Annual Report of the Boston Youn den's Bible Society is published. The annual meeting was held on the 6th of June, when addresses were made by the Rev. Messrs. Winslow, Barbour, Malcom, and Greenleaf. George Wm. Phillips is President, William M. Wesson, Secretary, Samuel H. Turner, Treasurer, and Rev. J. Greenleaf,

The Society at first consisted of only three mem bers. At the first annual meeting, 22 more had been added to the list, \$46.55 had been raised, and 99 Bibles and 40 Testaments distributed.

During the past year-says the Report just put lished—the number of members has increased to 132.

One hundred and eighty dollars have been raised, and one hundred and fifty dollars placed at the disin circumference, and, at 40 feet height, from 10 to 12—oaks in proportion, and 60 feet without a limb. The journey for some distance was diversified with hills, mountains, woods, rocks, and clear streams, delightful prospects, and natural curiosities. He remarks, "It is now the dryest part of the year in this part of Africa, and I little expected to find such streams of clear fresh water so near the coast, from which we could not have been more than the cost, and provided the cost of the coast, from which we could not have been more than the cost, and provided the cost of th posal of the agent of the society. Bibles and Testaments were pur

> Springhill Academy, Tenn.—This is a Manual Labor Institution; under the muspices of a Synod. A correspondent at Murfreesborough writes us thus: "The Lord has been graciously pleased to visit the institution in its first session. Heretofore it was conducted as a ccummon neademy; our buildings not having been completed until January last; and the system of laboring not having been introducted the system of laboring not having been introducted. ings not having been completed until January has; and the system of laboring not having been introduced. Many thought the number, which had been 40 or 50, would be reduced when all were compelled to board and labor together; but instead of that, we now have 106 pupils, of whom eleven during the last two months have made a credible profession of last two months have made a credible profession of faith. Others appear to have their hearts broken for sin, but have not yet obtained evidence satisfactory to themselves of their acceptance with God. In the Female Institution, one mile distant, a similar excitement prevails.
>
> [Philadelphian.]

> AS AFRICAN MISSIONARY.-In Louisiana, far west As Arricas Missionary.—In Louisiana, far west of the mighty river, lives a son of Africa, venerable in years, and of a venerated character. Joseph Willis is a Baptist preacher who settled many years since on Bayou Chicot, Lou., where for a quarter of a century he has labored in the gospel field. Several churches composed of white and black members have been gathered under his ministry. He has labored without earthly reward, and has spent a good

Westers Reserve College.—The Rev. Berlah Green has resigned the office of Professor of Sacred Literature in the Western Reserve College, for the purpose of entering on the duties of President in the Oocida Institute, Whitesborough, N. Y.

The Trustees of the College at their fate meeting, resolved that as soon as practicable, they would fill the vacancy occasioned by this resignation; and likewise the professorship of Christian Theology.

[Hudson Observer.

Revivals.—We have heard from the Protracted Meeting in Windham—that it has become very solemn and interesting. Our correspondent writes. —"The Lord is indeed here of a truth; and is displaying the riches of his grace, and

We hope the Lord is about to return to water the churches in this region—there are a sery few encouraging indications.

### BOSTON RECORDER.

Wednesday, July 17, 1833. Massachusetts Colonization Society.

A public meeting of this Society was held las Friday evening at the Lecture Room of the Temple or the purpose of hearing statements by the Rev. Mr. Gurley, Secretary of the Parent Society, and Messrs, Williams and Roberts, lately arrived from

Liberia. Hon. A. H. Everett presided, and opened the meeting with a few remarks on the combi of propitious circumstances by which the friends of zation are now encouraged.

Mr. E. introduced Mr. A. D. Williams to th neeting, as Vice Agent, or Lieut, Governor of Lily ria-a native of Virginia, who first visited the Colony in 1823 for the purpose of personal examination, on the spot, of its prospects. He soon returned for his family, and has now been a citizen of Liberia about nine years. Mr Roberts, also a native of Virginia, has resided in the colony four or five years, and is now High Sheriff. Mr. E. would not anticinate, he said, the statements which might be expected from these gentlemen. Their con tions to the Managers of the Massachusetts Coloni zation Society had been of the most gratifying and encouraging character. Respecting the traffic in ardent spirit, of which so much had lately been said in this country, the audience would be glad to learn that there was probably no population of the same amount in the Christian world, where ardent spirit was so little abused; and that the gentlemen present, finding what use was made, by the enemies of the colony, of the fact that the traffic existed there, were determined to use their influence, on their return to

abolish it altogether.

The meeting was then addressed in an alnd impressive manner by Mr. Gurley. He alluded to his own visit to the Colony, nine years ago,when, with the humble but noble minded philas pist-the only white man then in the Colony-who was silently laying the foundation of a mighty em pire, he stood at midnight on Cape Mesurado, and hought of the past-the slave-trade with its desolating cruelties along that whole coast,-and of the fisture, when flourishing communities, founded and built up on Christian principles, shall bring light and salvaon to all the dark tribes that had been so long vis tims of the white man's murderous cupidity. He ntrasted the situation of the Colony then, with but 300 inhabitants surrounded by and in danger from the slave-traders, -with its circumstances now having more than ten times the population, its territory explored and vastly enlarged, the slave facto ries for 150 miles in each direction broken up, and every thing indicative of peace and prosperity.

He then referred to the origin of the Society and to some of the objections urged against it. It had been said that the Society was intended to rive! the chains of slavery. The names of its founder and leading members ought to be a sufficient answer. Perhaps it might not be generally known that Granville Sharpe-the distinguised friend of the blacks who procured the celebrated decision in the case of the negro Somerset, according to which slaves cannot breathe in England'--thought it a most benevolent enterprize to colonize in Africa the poor free blacks of London, and that such was the crigin of the colony of Sierra Leone. Yes, in England to which we were so often referred for just and poble ments on this subject, the benevolence of the Colonization system had long been acknowledged.

There was no question, Mr. G. said, about the

character of slavery, as a political and moral evil;

on that point all minds were made up and all agreed. here again, all were agreed in saying that it tould be done safely and peaceably only through the will of the masters. The friends of this Society believed that they were exerting a powerful influence to-wards the entire abolition of the system in that vay. He never knew a warm advocate of the Society who did not urge its claims on this printiple. Such was the views of its Southern friends univer sally. And were not men on the spot, where its influences had been seen for ten or fifteen years. quite as well able to judge of its tendencies, as peculators 500 miles off? The great obstacle to olition was the will of the masters. The Society approached them in such a way as to gain a favera hearing and excite conscientious reflection Just so sure as the system thus becomes a common topic of thought and conversation, it is abolished. And not a vessel could sail for Liberia-not a comfrom which they were to embark, without awaking throughout the whole south thoughts and feelings in purchased, and liberal 100 seamen have been The destinies of more than 2,000,000 of our brethren favor of emancipation, that could never again sleep. as soon as it can best be done, required no less imquired that we take the time necessary to do it safely.

nav expect to be the future, influence of commerce

Mr. Williams, Vice Agent, described the state of they had to sleep on their arms. The slave trade was flourishing. He had seen seven slave vessels in the very port of Monrovia; and a few miles disin two expeditions against the slavers, in which about were now in Liberia 1000 permanent buildings; and morals of the Colony, he had seen but two men tending, drunk (dead drunk) since he had lived there, and had heard more profane language since he left Monlearn the white man's fashion, &c.

Mr. Roberts, High Sheriff, stated facts respecting the flourishing state of colonial commerce—the extent of their intercourse with the interior-and the suppression of the slave-trade along 300 miles of coast. He understood that the colonists had trade. It was utterly false.

Rev. Mr. Malcom of this city and Mr. Gurley

ande a few remarks, while cards were circulated for subscriptions.

A considerable number of people of color were resent,-who, from the fact that they hissed the ing the liberation of slaves and the suppression of

"THE IDEA OF RIGHT."-On " H. W.'s" principlying the existence of the distinction which the not see how conscience could exist; why there should gal impediment, and then shows the master where did the agents action them at all? If not, why may we that brend is made of wheat and other kinds of grid.

ever be such a feeling as remorse as distinguished from regret; nor why it would peak of a dog or a horse as virtuous. Nor do we see bow men, especially those of no uncommor powers of inind and of limited information, are arrive, by the consideration of tendencies, at a higher standard of morality than that "ideal law" giver us by our Creator, first in our own reason and con science and again in his word. What is right doubtless conduces most to the general happines but that this tendency is all that can be meant by right, is a conclusion to which no man can arrive, we are sure, without stifling, by speculation, a voice within him, to which the specul always to be kept subordinate.

### MR. JAV'S LETTER.

A letter from the Hon. William Jay, published our last, doubtless aftracted the atte readers. It is really refreshing to find in an Antization newspaper an article containing so much good sense and breathing so excellent We copied it partly for that reason, and partly for the purpose of making a few comments.

1. Immediate Emancipation.

Mr. Jay's language respecting the views and feelings of those who do not believe in the duty or expediency of immediate emancipation, might, we think, be amended in some particulars.

In the first place, it is not, as Mr. Jay's words imply, for advocating immediate emancipation, that men are called "dangerous fanatics." He may advocate it as long as he pleases, in the spirit of this letter and in the way pointed out by himself as the proper one, without finding such epithets applied to his name-unless it be by some "fanatical" ad vocate of slavery. It is by the spirit, and manner, and measures,-not by the principle-that the use of such epithets is provoked. Nor is it because the advocates of the doctrine are too zealous. It is good to be zealously affected in a good cause. The zealous one is the better-provided only that his zeal impels him along the path of wisdom and duty. It is when zenl is not according to knowledge, or to that love which worketh no ill, that it is condemned.

Secondly,-in the sentence, "In their opinio the slaves are not yet fit for freedom, and therefor it is necessary to wait natiently till they are."-the and the words " to labor diligently" substituted. It the creed-however it may be in their practice-in the ereed of the advocates of gradual emancipation so far as we know, patient waiting without effort, has no place. They too are for acting immediately; for doing what is right immediately; for exhibiting, immediately, in their conduct towards the slaves the spirit of Christianity; for immediately adopting such measures as will abolish slavery and all its tendant evils in the best and speediest way. The lifference between them and the immediate abolitionists respects only the means of attaining the same end. In the object—the elevation of the slaves o all the immunities and enjoyments of Christian freemen as soon as possible-they agree perfectly. As to the manner in which this is to be effected there is a great variety of opinion, and a vast deal of indefinite declamation. In the writings of those mong us who call themselves advocates of imme diate abolition, we have nowhere found an instance in which it is proposed expressly to place the slaves mmediately and in all respects on the same footing with the free whites. Some sort of temporary gua dianship always forms part of their plan. ever they may say in the heat of argument or declamation against slaveholding, when they undertake to explain themselves they invariably give you a plan based on the very principles of the gradual of guardiauship. Perhaps Mr. Jay may apply his principles more rigidly,-as we know to be the case with some British abolitionists.

2. Means of Awakening the Public Mind. &c. The remarks on this subject are excellent-included ing what is said of slavery in the District of Columbia. To petitions for the abolition of slavery where it is unquestionably competent for Congret do it, we have more than once put our name: and we think it the duty of all lovers of their country to do what they can to effect that object.

3. In/hucnees of Colonization, On this subject Mr. Jay says:

As to the Colonization Society, it is neither a vicked conspiracy on the one hand, nor a panacea or slavery on the other. Many wise and good men elong to it, and believe in its efficacy. The Socie-y may do good in Africa; and it will rescue many from oppression, by removing the of slaves; nor is it clear to me that the extinction of slavery would be hastened by the immediate remo-val to Africa of one half of all the slaves in the coup-

peratively that it should not be done somer-re- first place, in what sense do the advocates of Colonization regard it as "a panacea for slavery?" There no sectional prejudice can exist, and whose examples Mr. G. proceeded to answer the objection from is doubtless a great variety of opinions among them he magnitude and difficulty of the enterprise, and on this as well as on some other points; but generative on the subject. These are the men who are to concluded by contrasting the past, and what we ally, we presume, their views may be stated in this abolish slavery. Their number will rapidly increase. way: They do not regard their enterprize as a They will have their representatives in the Legisla panacea for slavery by its direct operation-that beng confined entirely to the free. Nor do they rethe colony when he first made it his home. At his gard it as such, in the sense that nothing else ever eipation, and for the enactment of laws for the above first visit he found there only a few thatched huts; need be done to abolish slavery. Some of them and when he returned with his family there was no think that other efforts should be made now; others going on, the internal slave-trade will be becoming suitable shelter for them. While erecting houses that we ought to concentrate our energies on this one point for the present, as the best means of preparing all parties and all circumstances for something else; and others still, that perhaps the exertant there were factories with hundreds of slaves, tions of non-slaveholders may always be most whom the colony had not physical force enough to profitably made in this direction,—leaving whatev-Whom the colony nation provided the colonization will be the colonizati cussion, &c.-to slaveholders.-But they all proin two expeditions against the sacret, in the sacret pably agree in thinking it a "panacea" in the sense sense, a "panacea for slavery." If they are not that its operations may put an end to the slave sys-6 churches and 4 schools, well attended.—As to the tem in this country;—a consummation to which it is can be pointed out.

First, by its influence on the public mind throughrovia than for nine years before. He concluded states. It keeps attention fixed on slavery and its of that Society's Report on the subject of receipts and exwith mentioning the strong desire of the natives to evils. It is in the anti-slavery spirit that it finds its penditures should have been mentioned, as it was, on the een accused of furnishing rum for carrying on this evils that attend it. The appeal comes home to them; tion appeared. - Let us see what the explanation now given the questions that are started bear closely on their own persona Irelations to their fellow men.

Secondly, Colonization tends to that result by removing the prominent obstacles and objections to emancipation. The master used to say that he could not emancipate his slaves, because the laws statements of Messrs. Williams and Roberts respect- forbade it; and when urged to do something to effect a repeal of those laws, he would point you to the slave-trade, were supposed to be among the friends of the so-called "Anti-Slavery Society!" the free blacks around him, and call upon you to whether such as "inadvartance" ever happened to any say whether his slaves were not in every respect other Society! Secondly, if the funds were so small, it more comfortable, and in circumstances more favorable to their moral and religious interests. We what was done with them, than to silence inquirers by re oles we should be sadly puzzled to account for the have nothing to say now of the justice of this appeal; xistence of words and phrases in all languages imthe existence of the distinction which the north of emancipation is put to sleep by it.

Now colonization in the first place removes the le-

freedom may be a blessing to people of color, what think of it is his own neight He can no longer put the question aside as he ha done. It is constantly forcing itself upon his mind and conscience. He is compelled to think and spec and act.

Thirdly, the way is thus prepared for the action of the state governments—for the abolition of the sys-tem by law. A revolution in public opinion is effected; and manifests itself at the elections and the Halls of Legislation. So many minds are led to study the subject with intense interest, that new light springs forth, new plans are suggested, and the whole community comes gradually to the cor viction that the system can and must be done away safely and soon. By the progress of individual power of non-slaveholders in the southern will constantly increase, and they, and others read o act with them, soon become the majority.

But here we come to the second point that d mands comment, in the above extract, viz: that the emancipation and removal of part of the slaves will increase the value of the remainder. Although this argument seems to us so evidently at war with all reason and experience that we are astonished to find it urged by one accustomed, like Mr. Jay, to reflect on such subjects, yet it has been used extensively and little success. We hope the reader will bear with us, therefore, while we examine it

In the first place, however, we must request atte to the manner in which part of the slaves are suppose to be sent away. Were it to be done by such unprincipled wretches as raise slaves for the ket, there might by some reason in the argume They would send such as could best be sparedecting from each family those who diminish rather than increase its value as a whole; and would man age the business in such a way as to keep up th slave-system in its vigor, and protect it against the near rivalry of free labor. But colonization in the hands of its present friends-whether slaveholder or not-operates differently. The master emancipate Il his slaves; and either supplies their place entire ly by free labor, or with comparatively few free laorers carries on a less extensive business. Or per haps, he sends out a few of his best slaves; and inad of supplying their place, cultivates fewer acres. In neither case does he, by his act of emancipation make room for the employment of other slaves The work before done by the emancipated, either remains undone, or is performed by free laborers. To go into the market for new slaves, would belie convictions by which the emancipation was professedly occasioned.

Thus much premised, let us see how Colonizaon would affect the value of the unemancipated. 1. Slaves always bear the highest price where their number, compared with that of the whites, is greatest. The maximum of price is found in the rice and sugar regions, where there are hardly whites enough to superintend the blacks; the mininum, in the hill country of the more northern slavenoiding states, where the whites constitute a vast majority of the population. Go through the whole slaveholding country, and you will find the price of manner than in accountry. slaves very uniformly increase with their increase

all classes, perfectly agree. Hence the removal of a large number of slaves from Virginia, for instance. in the way above mentioned, will have a double operation against the system :- 1st, by bringing free or into more extensive and immediate competition with that of slaves, and thus diminishing the value of the latter; and 2dly, by showing slaveholders, by examples before their eyes, and by pressure close around them, the source of which they cannot fail to see,—that slavery is expensive to themselves individually. Will they long continue to act against what they know to be their own pecuniary interest?

3. Emancipation in the way above pointed out would rapidly increase the number of those in slaveholding states, who are entirely free from all connexion with the system, and are in circumstances to speak and act boldly and independently for its extinction. When a man has given freedom to his own slaves, he feels himself authorized to act on always obliged to them, however, for any communications decided anti-slavery principles in business and in or suggestions that they may think calculated to make the at the extinction of politics. The very act was the most effective an- paper more acceptable and useful. nouncement possible, of his convictions; and h subject, and it became us to act considerately. The same law that commanded the abolition of slavery are now. Here are two points that require attention. In the of anti-slavery—men whose characters are known, whose motives cannot be impeached, against whom

tures. We shall see their eloquent memorials and petitions for the repeal of laws that prohibit emanmore and more disreputable-to say nothing of awakened conscience on the subject. What then shall cause the price of slaves to rise? What shall

If these views are sound, they abundantly warrant the belief that Colonization will diminish the

" A Member of the New England Anti-Slavery out the country, and especially in the slaveholding Society" is "astonished," and so forth, that the silence chief support; and that is a spirit which gathers eve of the 4th of July. Did not the "Member" knew strength and power with wonderful rapidity, by ex- that this silence had been the subject of commont in the ercise. Not a vessel leaves the country with emi- newspapers several weeks before that time? If he did not, grants for Liberia, without fixing the attention of the officers of the society did. They had ample time to masters, throughout the whole South, on the injus- counteract any erroneous impressions that might thus be tice of the slave system and the political and moral made on the public mind, and yet no satisfactory explana-

" The simple truth of the matter is: The Tren "The simple truth of the matter is: The Trensurer's account was omitted in the Annual Report, through an in-advertance; and as the funds of the Society for the first year, were of course small, and had been furnished chiefly by the long-tried friends of the cause, it was not thought necessary by the Board of Managers to issue a special report merely to give publicity to "a detailed account of its expenditures."

Now, in the first place, we should be glad to know would be much more easy to state their amount and show bakes and apologies. Thirdly, were the contributions ta-

not know the amount? Were the ed eccasions among the 'long-tried friends of th Fourthly, as the designation "Anti-Colonization Society has been called an 'unkind nickname,' may we not he rmitted to see the evidence that proves it such?—that is the evidence which shows the Society to have done uch against something else as against Colonizati far as we are acquainted with its doings, "anti-Coloniz tion" is certainly a designation more according to truth than anti-slavery." The Treasurer's report would the ome light on the subject.

IMPRISONMENT FOR SCHOOL-KEEPING!---Ni Crandall has been arrested and imprisoned for chool of 17 colored misses at Canterbury, Ct., under late law of that state which prohibits children from abroad-a law beyond all doubt unequal ational, to say nothing of the feelings that must have do ated it. Miss C. was put into a cell which had being been accupied by a murderer, and after spending oned there obtained bail. Some of the Connecticut papers con plain that she declined taking bail at first, that she might be imprisoned. Supposing that to have been the case was proper, as she had an opportunity, that she should ch a course as to exhibit the law in all its edian

#### PORERT SOUTH. We propose to give some extracts from the dis-

ourses of this great preacher, -in their primitive form filling several volumes, but a selection free which in an American reprint, has not long ago been issued. Their author, we much fear, is known to numbers by reputation alone; and what is worse yet, a reputation merely for wit. But his acuten imagination, taste or eloquence, were neither of them second to the above quality; as the testimonies subjoined sufficiently evince. We seriously doubt whether to any author in the confines of English L terature,-understood only of sermons, we have n such doubt, -higher or more numerous tributes coul be collected; or from sources more distinct, various and even opposite. Those which we produce nor however, are from the periodical criticism of ou own age; and they present certainly a curious Each is an authority by itself; representimere literature, the high church, the evangelical lo church, and the orthodox dissenters. Had ther been added to them, as there might, like testim from Dr. Johnson, Granger, Vicessimns, Knox, Fu ler. Richard Cecil, Dr. Dwight, and others, th patience of our readers might not perhaps have car

ried them through. " Dr. South - extravagant and almost ungo wit; yet ever eloquent, profound, moral, and I God and for truth." Chr. Observer, for 1823.

"As a preacher we do not hesitate to express our of ion, that South is second to none who have adorned English palpit. He has more feeling than Barrow, compactures than Taylor. Excepting in his prosest jesting and abuse, his taste was exquisite; and in his pier compositions, the structure and cadence of his per is equal to anything of which our language can bon Eclectic Rev. for Feb. 1818.

Eclectic Rev. for Feb. 1818.
"No country can boast of greater names than ther
the age of Charles II.) graced the English church:
fices to name Taylor and Bartow and South, the nu
oquent, most cogent, most powerful of our divine.

Quart. Rev. No. 57. Algair, No. 69. "They wil

namer than in argument."

\* As a judge of men and manners, a careful observer slaves very uniformly increase with their increase of number, and vice versa.

2. Slave labor can never withstand the competition of free labor. The great western canal of N. York, it has been well remarked, has given a blow to slavery wherever it depended on grain-growing for support, from which it can never recover. So it has been and so it will always be, whenever any staple of a slaveholding country comes to be so extensively cultivated by freemen as in any contained the support of the suppor

MAR OF AMUERAT .- An excellent map of Amher by Alonzo Gray and Charles B. Adams, lithographed Pendleton, has just been published,—which many of our readers, being much interested in that town, will be glad ess. On the same sheet are very handsome vie of the College and the Mount Pleasant Institution

tr p" A Friend of Truth" has not sent his name which would seem necessary as a pledge for the fulfilment of his promises. Besides—we are not satisfied that it would be wise or proper to publish just such a paper as hi

The communication signed "Consistency," about which the author inquires, is not published, because we do not think it would do any good. We do not claim be infallible in our judgment in such cases; but we may rmitted to decide for ourselves, even against a whole army of subscribers and constant renders, should we in any

## Sunday School Teaching.

MR. EDITOR .- Allow me to present through the nedium of your paper, the following facts, which occurred yesterday. It is not supposed that to many Sabbath School teachers they present any thing peculiar; but so long as there are a few who complain that they cannot interest their pupils, sufficient reason exists for their publication

An industrious teacher in a Sunday School wa toiling over a class of three boys, from four to fi years of age, and trying almost in vain to interes them in their lesson. His conversation was plan and familiar, and his tone and manner kind and gentle. "Do you know," he would say, "whi Christ loves little children?" " Do you know who he did for them to save them?" "Ought not little children to love Christ?" &c.

It was easy to observe that these questions, simp as they appear to adults—were to these little boys quite unintelligible; and while the teacher, probably felt a degree of discouragement that he could not so much as gain their interest, or even their steady attention, it occurred to me that neither of the boy had any definite or adequate conception of Christ, who, or what he was, or how he looked; -or any clear and distinct notions of his existence; and the consequently, all the conversation was to them an unknown tongue.

The course of instruction with two of the los was for a few moments changed; and the following conversation took place.

Do you know what makes it so hot to d No Sir." "Do you see the drops of water "Yes Sir." "Well do po that boy's face?" know what we call them?" "No Sir." Don't say he secals?" "I don't know." " We do do you know where the sweat comes from?" Well it comes out of the skin of his Did you know there was water in your skin? "No Sir." "There is, in yours and in ere body's: but do you know what makes it come of the face? " No Sir." " It comes out because i weather is so hot. The heat makes us sweat."

" Does that book-the Bible-say anything about need of the face?" "I do not know. No St. se I think it does. But let us see. Can you read the Bible?" "Yes Sir." "Then you may that line." "In-the-need-of thy-face-that -shall—cat bread.—" (He smiled.) "Do you know what it means?" "No Sir." "Then I will made tell you. The great God, who made us all, made Adam, the first man, and was one day talking to bim; and what you have been reading are some the words which he said to him. Now you know

don't you?" " Yes Sir. o work hard, in the ho w wheat and make it dam of this, and tellin have to work to raise face would sweat when never know this before?

" But stop a moment was that you read? Tr " Very we Bread." "Can you thi He now began to look and with a little aid succe

"Do you know how th gets out of it? "No Sir, are holes in the skin, for no, Sir." "There are, a they are so small that yo we had a glass called a hings that we look at a hen see them; and the s holes as a sponge. You you not?" "Yes Sir." He then took up the

again; and having done when an address from the class exercises.

he and the teacher of the draw from this experime ility of making child Holy Scriptures. July 15, 1833.

General Associationn his paper of last wee he General Association seeting, "refused to pr ork of Moral Reform hurches." If the Edi ation from any one wh mation from any if he had looked into yo weeks, in which you have report of the doings of not, I am confident, have nor would be have thong for intimating, that the n terred from exposing v ng either their pecuniary The fact is the Gener

MORAL

ire unanimity, pass a res cially recommending es of our churches to un They refused to reco

aal to the confidence ent in every respect to ta rmation, and a paper wi ate and universal circul hey were not sufficiently leations to give such a re-There could have been this, for the report, which er received, and which I ented on, as if it were t Ought not the Editor of

dingly careful how be

ports, and especially h ths, when they have an e characters of good me om which correct inform I have been grieved in I apers, to see the misstand the distortion of facts, om inconsiderateness a atient investigation, and ost in proclaiming the ne be rebuked. Better tha ous papers, than that w re continually leading us am sure that you will ag to you for the part you prrecting this evil. I hope et and exhort and rebui ntil all our religious par rth nought but words of

BOSTON CONGREGATION

re is any congregation in afraid to speak the truth of with morals? -afraid to it against what he believes in? One would think there New York Journal of Co emperance meeting held at \$ ys, that the Rev. Mr. Pierpe eting, and after a few wording, "went on to do w ough fear of giving per n pulpit, viz. to expose the on the distillers and vende ities which intemperar n denounced the manufa nal and felonious; and h ne moral guilt, averring th he could fix it upon the me

Mr. Garley, a meeting of gentle in Society will be held this ever oth Charch, Spring Laue. And by be held some day this week on in the daily papers.

ADUTH'S Consisted weekly at the office. Price One Dollar a year—Contents or No. 9.—To Egypt. Narrative.—The Brie first vessel and the first affectionate Child.—Sabamunification. What Min. 1998.—Miscellany. Maria the Bible.—Miscellany. Hartford. Description of the Greek Boys. A Little Stration. Truct blessed in 1998. The Translator of a 1998 of Childhood, Receil 1999. YOUTH'S C

ECCLESIA dained at Princeton, June 19 i Church and Society, Rev. Lev. Mr. Linsley of Boston.

NOTIC E CONVENTION OF Agreeably to a recent se Suppression of Inter commonwealth, and the and village where no 'I invited, and urgently gates to meet in Conversance of the State Society of the State Soci

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many of our will be glad e his name, the fulfilmen

a paper se his. but we must old we in any

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a few who eir pupils, s ny School was four to five tion was plain r kind and sny, "why ht not little

estions, simple rea linle boys, pher, probably, their steady of the boys on of Christ, d;-or any e; and that. as to them an

d the following

hot to day!" s of water es Well do you We do; and s from?" "No tiu of his face. In your skin?" and in every sit come out of out because the tus sweat." anything about

don't you?" "Yes Sir." "It is; and men have to work hard, in the hot weather, to plough, and sow wheat and make it grow; and God was telling Adam of this, and telling him how hard he would have to work to raise bread to eat; and how his face would swent when he was doing it. Did you never know this before?" "No Sir."

"But stop a moment; do you remember what it was that you read? Try to think of one word." "Sweat." "Very well; now think of another." "Bread." "Can you think of no more?" " No Sir.' He now began to look for the place to read it and with a little aid succeeded, and appeared highly gratified.

atined.

Do you know how the sweat or water in the skin gets out of it? "No Sir." "Do you think there are holes in the skin, for it to come out at?" "Oh, no, Sir." "There are, a great many of them; but they are so small that you can hardly see them. If we had a glass called a microscope, which makes things that we look at appear very large, we could then see them; and the skin would appear as full of holes as a sponge. You have seen a sponge, have you not?" "Yes Sir."

He then took up the Bible to read the passage

again; and having done it, was reading on farther, when an address from the superintendant closed the class exercises.

I leave it to the reader to judge what inference he and the teacher of the class in question ought to draw from this experiment, in regard to the possi-bility of making children take an interest in the Holy Scriptures.

A TEACHER. July 15, 1833.

#### For the Boston Recorder. MORAL REFORM.

General Association-errors in Newspapers. MR. TRACY .- The Editor of the Lowell Observe

his paper of last week, says he has learned that eral Association of this state at their late neeting, "refused to pass a vote commending" the work of Moral Reform " to the fostering care of the churches." If the Editor had received his information from any one who attended the meeting, or the had looked into your paper of the last two weeks, in which you have given so full and correct report of the doings of the Association, he would ot. I am confident, have made such an assertion; nor would be have thought that he had any occasion timating, that the members of that body were terred from exposing vice, "through fear of injuring either their pecuniary interests or their delicate

The fact is, the General Association did, with entire unanimity, pass a resolution, " most earnestly and cially recommending to all the ministers and memers of our churches to unite in the use of efficient and appropriate means" for the promotion of this very

They refused to recommend a particular individual to the confidence of the community, as compe-tent in every respect to take the direction of this remation, and a paper which he edits, to indiscrimnate and universal circulation; and refused, because they were not sufficiently acquainted with his quali-

fications to give such a recommendation.

There could have been no other foundation than this, for the report, which the Editor of the Obserer received, and which he has published and comnented on, as if it were undoubted fact.

Ought not the Editor of a religious paper to be exingly careful how he gives currency to flying orts, and especially how he treats them as sober as, when they have an important bearing upon characters of good men, and when the sou which correct information may be obtained are hin his whatever can wholly obliterate.

I have been grieved in looking into some religiou apers, to see the misstatements, the discoloring and the distortion of facts, which, I doubt not, arose om inconsiderateness and haste-from a want of ent investigation, and from a desire to be foreost in proclaiming the news. Such a spirit ought be rebuked. Better that we should have no relius papers, than that we should have those that continually leading us astray. In this opinion m sure that you will agree with me. I am obligd to you for the part you have already taken in orrecting this evil. I hope you will continue to corntil all our religious papers at least, shall speak

forth nought but words of truth and soberness. A Member of the General Association.

BOSTON CONGREGATIONS .- Can it be true, that e is any congregation in Boston, the minister of which afraid to speak the truth on important topics connected with morals?—afraid to utter a word in his own pult against what he believes to be prevalent and flagrant One would think there must be some mistake. But he New York Journal of Commerce, in an account of a Temperance meeting held at Saratoga on the 4th instant, , that the Rev. Mr. Pierpont of this city addressed the ing, and after a few words of apology for saying anywent on to do what he said he could not, ugh fear of giving personal offence, do in his a pulpit, viz. to expose the responsibility which rests a the distillers and venders of ardent spirits, for all the ties which intemperance brought upon society. He denounced the manufacture and truffic as morally nal and felonious; and he called upon the casuists to e moral guilt, averring that the moment they defined could fix it upon the makers and venders of spiritu-

RIELTION MERTINUS.—We understand that, by invitation Gurley, a meeting of gentlemen friendly to the Coloniza-nicsty will be held this evening, at the Vestry of the Old Church, Spring Lane. Another public meeting will pre-maked some day this week, of which due notice will be a the daily papers.

## YOUTH'S COMPANION.

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

blished weekly at the office of the Boston Recorder.

rice One Dollar a year—six copies for five dollars.

ONTENTS OF NO 9.—The Library. Joseph sold Legyt. Narrative.—The Deserters. The Nurvery.

Clin first vessel and the first Voyage. Little Frank, or affectionate Child.—Sabbath School. A Parent's munofication. What Ministers can do for Sabbath tools.—Obtivary. Maria C.—Religion. Influence the Bible.—Miscellany. Infant School Celebration that Bible.—Miscellany. Infant School Celebration that the Conversion of a Cleration. Tract blessed.—Nectrons.

The Translator of a Tract blessed.—Poetry. in. The Translator of a Tract blessed.—Poetry ers of Childhood, Recollections.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

Ordained at Princeton, June 19th, as Paster of the Congrega-mal Church and Society, Rev. Joan P. Cowles. Sermon by Ser. Mr. Linsley of Boston. stalled at Hentington, L. L. July 2, Rev. L. F. Halliday, mor of the Pershyterian Church. Sermon by the Rev. Dr. ng of New York.

NOTICES.

NOTICES.

AGE CONVENTION OF THE PRIENDS OF TEMPERANGE.

A Agrecably to a recent vote of the Masanchusette Society
in Suppression of Intemperance, every Temperance Society
in Suppression of Intemperance Society is of Suppression of Intemperance Society is formed,
between the Suppression of Temperance Society is formed,
berely invited, and the friends of Temperance Society is formed,
berely invited, and the Temperance Society is formed,
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he Members of the Norfolk Association of Ministers are neithly reminded, that their next meeting will be holden; see. Mr. Perkins, Weymouth, on Tuesday, the Soik inst. In behalf of the Association, D. Sansrown, Serific.

#### Foreign.

London dates are to May 31.

A treaty of peace between the Ottoman Ports and the Pacha of Egypt, has been actually signed on the terms dictated by the latter, the Sultan having agreed to cede Adana and every thing else demanded by Mehomet Ali.
All accounts from Operto lead us to expect that a movement on the part of the forces of the young Queen is at hand. Many fresh troops have reached the seene of action, and every thing demonstrates some spondy momentous exertion.

action, and every thing demonstrates some speedy momentous exertion.

West India Stavery.

A debate on this subject occurred in the House of Commons on the 30th of May, when Mr. Stanley gave notice of an important modification in the government plan for emancipation. The proposal now is, that the slaves shall be subject to 12 years apprenticeship; during which they shall work three-fourths of their time for food, elething, &c. and receive for the remaining one fourth payment at the rate of at least one twelfth of their estimated value, annually. If they can contrive in any way, to raise more than the 12th part per annum, they can purchase the remainder of their time at the rate fixed. The planters are to receive from government, as remumeration for losses not, as before proposed, as a loan to be repaid with interest—15,000,000 pounds sterling,—which is to be roised by an additional duty on sugar. With this modification, Mr. Buxton expressed his willingness to vote for the plan. He said:

Mr. Buxton expressed his willingness to vote for the plan. He said:

The determined spirit exhibited by the negroes during the late insurrection in Jamaica, proved that there would be imminent danger in again driving them to desporation. A refractory negro was told to work, but he replied that he would never work again without wages.—The muskets of the soldiers were pointed at him, and he was again told to go to work; he made the same unswer as before, and fell pierced with balls. He mantioned this not as an atracity, but as a warraing. When man could thus brave death with the fortitude of martyrs and heroes, they could not be kept in slavery. (Hear, hear.) He was pleased with the modifications which the right hon. secretary proposed to make in his plan, and he believed the public generally would approve of them. He felt himself placed in a peculiar situation. He could not conceal from himself the fact that if an amendment should be carried, and the present measure lost, the consequence would be an immediate insurrection of the negroes. Emancipation would then be more precipitate and uncompensated than it was now proposed to be.—With all his zeal for the cause of the negroes he had not the firmness to contemplate with any thing like satisfaction a termination of slavery so horrible as that. (Hear hear.) He objected to the phraseology of one part of the right hon. gentleman's resolutions, namely, that which described the masters as the proprietors of the slaves.—The slaves did not belong to them, and never had belonged to them. When that word should be struck out, he believed that he should be able to support the plan which had be en submitted to the house.

the plan which had been submitted to the house.

South Africa.—The accounts from the Cape of Good Hope contain a very melanchely statement of the sufferings of the tribe called Baharutsi, situated beyond the colony, who had been driven from their country by the advance of that warlike tribe the Zoolas; and although they had fled full six days' journey, they were still pursued by their implacable foe. They were in a state of absolute starvation. Numbers of them, driven by despair, had resolved to turn back, and rather perish by the spears of the Zoolas than die the lingering death of famine. In attempting this, hundreds had been stabbed on the way. The missionaries on the frontier, with most praiseworthy humanity, had sent out two of their body, and necessary attendants and some cattle, to conduct the remant of the tribe to Griqua town, ameunting to about eight hundred persons, all that were left of many thousands. Such, however, were the sufferings they endured on the road, that after travelling during two days, the sufferers refused to proceeded for ther, with the exception of about fifty, who had proceeded to Molito, which they safely reached. It seems the Zoolas, who had been compelled to retire before Dingann, had rushed like a torrent upon the Baharutsi country, and had entirely swept away the old inhabitants, the whole country being cevered with skulls and human bones. One tribe, the Bohetti, had been entirely cut off; and another, the Barolongs, living between Lattakoo and the Molaso, had been attacked in the night, with such indiscriminate slaughter, that men, women, and childred, alike perished, not more than 200 between Lattakoo and the Molaso, had been attacked in the night, with such indiscriminate slaughter, that men, women, and children, alike perished, not more than 300 of the tribe escaping, and these entirely of the male sex. The whole presents a melancholy picture of savage warfare; and at the last accounts, the Zoolas had attacked the tribe of Wankets, and had surrounded their town. Subscription the tribes as should escape to ber territory; but

a general extermination of the surrounding tribes seems to be the aim of the Zoola chiefs. [Some French missionaries had established themselves mong the Baharutsi, with good prospects of success. Soms weeks ago we mentioned, on the authority of a South African newspaper, that they had been obliged to leave their station-we knew not for what reason. The above paragraph partly explains the matter.—ED. REC.]

Late and important from Mexico.

Late and important from Mexico.

We are indedited to a friend (says the J. of Com.) for Vera Crax papers to the 14th June inclusive, received by an arrival at New Orleans. They bring intelligence of a formidable attempt to recolutiosize the government, which so far succeeded that President Santa Anna was taken prisoner, though he afterwards effected his escape, and made good his retreat to Paebla, where he arrived on the night of the 12th—13th.

It appears that a revolutionary party was first organized at or near Morolia, 200 or 300 miles west of the capital, the object of which was to prevent encroachments on the Catkolic religion. Santa Anna took a body of troops and marched against them; but when arrived near the scene of the insurrection, they all mutined under the direction of Gen. Arista, made Santa Anna prisoner, and put him in confinoment. He afterwards escaped Puebla, as will be seen below. The result will be, from all we can gather, that Santa Anna will regain his authority.

PUEBLA, June 9, 1833.—On the 6th inst. the whole

ost. 8,000,000 would not supply the loss of slaves, valu-ing them even at \$200 each. Moreover, who shall calcu-late the number of orphans left destitute, or nearly so?

ly located in the Island? How is confidence—and ruined—to be restored? [Journal of Co

### Domestic.

RELEASE OF THE MISSIONARIES.

The political opponents of Governor Lumpkin complain so loudly of the release of the missionaries that he has been induced to publish a correspondence on the subject, of which the following letter is part:

His Excellency Wilson Lumpkin,

Governor of the State of Georgia.

which the following letter is part:

His Excellency Wilson Lumpkin,

Governor of the State of Georgia.

The undersigned citizens of the State of New York, having bestowed much attention on the proceedings in the case of Sanuel A. Woscester and Elizar Butler, and viewing those proceedings as likely to affect the welfare of the other States and the whole Union, feel it their duty to submit to your consideration the result of their reflections on the subject. As this expression of their opinions and wishes, springs from no feelings adverse to Georgia, but on the contrary is prompted solely by a regard to what they sincerely believe to be the true interest of all parties, they flatter themselves you will not deem it either obtrusive or improper.

Permit us then to state that under all existing circumstances, we doem it a matter of great moment, that the prisoners referred to, should be set at liberty, without delay, which as we suppose can only be done by discharging them under a pardon enanating from the State authority—and such a pardon we carnestly recommend. The result of the recent election must render it apparent, that the removal of the Cherokees is deemed expedient by the nation; and under this impression, the undersigned are of opinion that very many persons, who have hitherto counteracted their removal, will now doem it their duty to co-operate in bringing it about; and they have reason to believe and confidently hope, that an influence will be applied to reconcile the tribe to such a result, by those very persons who have hitherto labored to prevent it.

Under such a change of circumstrus, the undersigned cannot see any possible advantage in the further confinement of the missionaries. On the contrary, they conceive that since it is apparent that the Indians must be removed, the release of the missionaries may be of use in reconciling the Indians to that measure. For we cannot believe after what has taken place, that the missionaries any more than ourselves, can doubt the expediency of acquiescing in the

ELIPHALET NOTT,
W. L. MARCY,
R. HYDE WALWORTH,
GREENE C. BRONSON, SIMEON DEWITT, B. T. WELCH, B. F. BUTLER, VAN RENSSELAER. S. VAN RENSSELARR,
DAVID SOUTHERLAND,
JOHN SAVAGE,
AB. VAN VECHTEN,
JOHN LUDLOW,
WILLIAM B. SPRAGUE,
J. W. CAMFBELL,
WILLIAM LOCKHEAD,
ISAAC FERRIS,
II. BLEECKER.
Albany, December 17, 1832.

THE CHEROKEES.—We have this morning received a letter from a Cherokee Indian, dated New Echota, June 21st, from which we make the following extract.

"The Cherokees will make a strong effort at the next Congress for a definite adjustment of the stupendous robbery of our property by the State of Georgia; and it is intended to present to the American people, the manner in which this property has been gambled off by the state. Hitherto words have had but comparatively little effect on the public mind when we have been detailing the darkest crime ever perpetrated upon an unoffending people."

[Comm. Adv.]

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.-Judge Story's Opinion.-

Some of the main points decided, and the results of this Opinion, are,

1. The Act of March 31, 1831, is unconstitutional and sold and President Allen is still, do ince, in office, as Prasident of Bowdoin College.

2. The Act of March 19, 1821, providing for the increase of the number of the two Boards, &c. is also unconstitutional and void. Of course the following thirteen persons go out of the office of trustees:—Gov. Smith, Judges Weston, Paris, Preble, Bridge, Dana, Hill, and Ware, Hon. J. Holmes, J. Chandler, B. J. Porter, J. Wingate, and E. Foote, leaving also thirteen, the charter number, behind, and the following twelve persons go out of the Board of Overseers: Hon. S. Kingsbury, A. Johnson, Jr. N. Greton, R. P. Dunlap, J. E. Foxcraft, J. Page, J. W. Seaver, J. Dole, P. Sprague, B. McIntire, with E. Clap, and C. Dummer, Eaq. also the two last elected members, J. Eveleth, Eaq. and Rev. D. Tharston, because of the remaining excess over the charter number of 45.

45.

3. The Act of separation, making the college wholly independent of the Legislature, has never been altered by agreement of the two states. Consequently neither the Legislature of Massachusetts nor of Maine has any authority even to alter any of the powers of the two Boards of

Trustees and overseers.

4. The College is placed back under the charter of 1794, excepting that Massachusetts has relinquished to the college its right of changing and annulling the powers of the Boards.

loards.

President Allen met the students and officers of College in the Chapel on Saturday morning, read to them the opinion of Judge Story, made to them an address, and entered again upon the Presidential duties, after a vaca-tion of nearly two years. He was welcomed by a display

entered again upon the Presidential duties, after a varation that Santa Anna will regain his authority.

PUEBLA, Jane 9, 1833.—On the 6th inst. the whole division of the President, being seduced by Gen. Arista, pronounced in favor of the new revolutionary project, and immediately set out for Puebla; perhaps to protect the pronuciamento of some other force; but they missed their calculation, for the whole garrison of the city continued to the government. Arista having arrived within five leagues of Puebla, directed a committee to solicit an interview with Gen. Lemus. On the 8th at 40 of colock, P. M. Gen. Lemus was at Cholula, where he bada conference with Arista, in consequence of which the latter took another direction, for he foresaw that without the adhesion of Gen. Lemus, he could effect nothing against Puebla. This city is fortified, and in the best state of defect to repel any invasion. The enthusiasm of the troops is ample.

At Mexico a party of fifty men declared in favor of the new movement, in the quarters of the Palace, but in few minutes they were put down by about 200 gens day arrowes, who surrounded them. There were only 5 or 6 killed, and a few wounded.

Commandancy General of the State of Puebla. His Excellency the President of the Republic, has jest now arrived at this city, (1 o'clock in the morning) having contrived the secape from the hacienda of Beane Vista, in the neighborhood of Canatta, where the traitors have kept hum in rigorous confinement, under castedy of the endicers, there was a simultaneous bart of the product of the support, and the support of the soil. A plan resembling this, was recommended them, Penna Canada of General of Vera Crus Censor, June 14. Commandancy General of the State of Puebla. His the neighborhood of Canatta, where the traitors have kept hum in rigorous confinement, under castedy of the efficers, for the amount of the configuration of the soil. A plan resembling this, was recommended many years ggo, by the celebrated Captain pass to secure the peace and prosper

PRINCE HOMENLOUE.—The late French papers contain an account of a new mirrole wrought by Prince Hohendre, whose exploits in this way were the subject of much comment about fifteen years ago: at which perioditis saistly personage was sweight after by so great multitudes, that the magistrates of the city where he residential saistly personage was sweight after by so great multitudes, that the magistrates of the city where he residential saistly personage was sweight after by so great multitudes, that the magistrates of the city where he residential saistly personage was sweight after by so great multitudes, that the magistrates of the city where he residential saistly personage was sweight after two years been affected, and that the population of the Plantation where the personage was a factor, the proposition of the Plantation was affection, attended with convolutions. The Presence and sweight the personage was a factor, where, after the conclusion of the service she walked gaily home to her friends.

Divernessing wood of a lady of the community of the personage was stated with the defects, and that they prove the make of two years been afflicted; into the claric, where, after the conclusion of the service she walked gaily home to her friends.

Divernessing wood was a service of the city with the continues to afflect this leaded with conclusions of the service and was a factor of the continues to a factor of the continues to the city where he resident make the personage was a factor of the continues to the city where he resident with making and in the personage was a factor of the continues to the city where he resident with and fleets, and that the population of the Plantation where the personage was a factor of the continues and the personage was a factor of the continues to the city where he resident with the continues to the city where he resident with the defects and that the population of the Plantation where the personage was a factor of the city where he resident with the continues the personage was a fac

Moses Amos, Secretary."

In compliance with the foregoing manifests, on Monday the 2d inst. a cart which had been sent upon the plantation was loftled with wood by order of the Overseers, as has heretofore been the practice, was 'unleaded' and driven empty off the Plantation by nine Indians headed by Apes

haviour.

If they have been wronged let not justice be longer withhold from them. They should be made to understand that their best interests will be protected by our government and its good faith maintained towards them.

[Barnstable Patriot.]

that their best interests will be protected by our government and its good faith maintained towards them.

[Barnstable Patriot.]

Libel.—The Manicipal Court have been engaged these far this week in trials of Libels in the Galaxy. William J. Snelling, at the May term was indicted for three Libels, one on Justice Whiter in of the Police Court—one on the memory of Mrs. Susan E. Munroe, deceased, upon the prosecution of her mother, and one on Amos S. Allen, Jr. and Dr. Dabney O. Harrison. All were continued at squest of Mrs. S. to this July term.

From morning to night, (excepting the dinner heur) from Monday to Thursday, his Counsel were engaged in defeading him for the libel on Mr. Whitman. His defends was that the charges were true and published from good motives and justifiable ends. On Friedy morning the Jary returned a verdiet of Guilty against him. On that fay he was tried for that libel on Harrison and Allen, and bund Guilty. On Wed-usday morning he acknowledge himself guilty of the libel on Mrs. Munroe. For the Libel on Justice Whitman, he was yesterday sentenced by Judge Thucher to a fine of fifty dollars and costs of prosecution, and to imprisonment in the common goal sixty days. From this sentence he appealed to the Supreme Court, in November next. In the other two cases, the Court postponed the sentences until next term, to give him an opportunity upon his even offer and request to publish apologies and recanuations in the Galaxy; in amends to the prosecutors, and in mitigation of sentence.

[Com. Gaz.

New York City.—At the Annis ersary Meeting of the Eighth Ward Temperance Society in New York on the 4th, Dr. Keece stated that two thousand four hundred and eighty rumsellers have already been licensed in that city for the present year, and yet nina excise or license days remain, for increasing them, probably, to three thousand. He also affirmed, that the authorities of the Eighth Ward Temperance Society in New York on the 4th, Dr. Keece stated that two thousand four hundred and eighty rumsellers have a

INDIA RUBBER TABLE CLOTHS.—We have recently separad have in our possession, a sample of a new and superior kind of covers for tables and stands. They are manufactured by Samuel Steele & Co. Woodbury, Ct. They are composed of cotton, with a composition of India rather, &c. varnished and bronzed in an elegant manner. They cost but little more than the common oil cloth, and are much superior both for beauty and durability. One very important quality which they possess over any oil covers, is their elasticity, as they can be doubled in every possible manner, without breaking or injuring the composition of which they are made.

[Danbury Herald.

ANOTHER YANKEE TRICK .- The Quebec Gazette of June 28th gives another illustration of Yunkee enterprise, and ingeneity.

A Mr. Baird, of the State of Maine, who has a patent

A Mr. Baird, of the State of Maine, who has a patent for bee-hives and who keeps a great number of bees, and of course trades in them, arrived in Quebec with hives, which he sold to the amount of between 200 and 300 dollars, cash. He had brought some during the winter, in his boxes or hives, in a torpic state, and found a good sale; but it seemed more difficult to remove them in the summer season, their busy and active period. Mr. Baird, however, travelled only during the night, and set his bees out during the day to feed and continuetheir work, which they did with their usual activity and regularity. He was about twelve nights on the journey, by the Kennebec road, and brought the whole of his hives to Quebec in good order without loss.

of Salurday says "it was continued last evening before an audience larger than has before been assembled. The pews were full, and many of the alleys. Mr. Pearl, Mr. Hussey, Mr. Neal, Mr. Winslow, and Dr. Tyler took part. The meeting was adjourned to Wednesday evening when, if they are not to see the control of the service with the control of the service was adjourned to Wednesday evening when, if they are not to see the service was adjourned to Wednesday evening when, if they are not to see the service was adjourned to Wednesday evening when it is they are not to see the service was a service was a service when it is the service was a ser hen, if there are not too many speakers, we suppose

The Atlas states that at Salem on Saturday evening, The Alias states that at Salem on Saturday evening, addresses were made to a large and highly respectable assembly at the church of the Rev. Mr. Cleaveland, by the from Liberia, and other gentlemen. The exercises excited the deepest interest, and at the close of the meeting a committee consisting of Messrs. Silsbee, Saltonstall, White, Choate, Phillips, and several other persons, was appointed to consider and report on the expodiency of forming an Auxiliary Colonization Society.

THE CHOLERA .- Dr. Drake, of Cincinnati,

THE CHOLERA.—Dr. Drake, of Cincinnati, says truly, that in the higher parts of the temperate zone, that is above the latitude of 32 or 34 degrees the Cholera has not eften prevailed with great mortality a second time in the same place. He adds,—
It will probably follow, hereafter the laws which have governed it heretofore. It seems, indeed, to be conforming to them at the present time:—Cincinnati, Louisville, Frankfort, St. Louis, New Orleans and our Steamboats suffered mortally last fail.

This spring it was reproduced, to some extent, in all these places except Frankfort; but has been far less violent, than in Vicksburg, Lexington, and Wheeling, which which were but slightly affected last year. It would seem, then, that those towns which were scourged severely in 1832, are likely 10 be comparatively exempt in 1833.

\* Very recently, a case or two has occurred in Frankfert.

Williamsport, Md. July 6.— The Cholera re-appeared among the laborers on the Canal near this place on Moaday last, owing probably to the intense heat of that day. The attacks were of the most malignant character, and resulted almost invariable in death after a few hours. We are unable to state precisely their number, but they might be put down at 15 or 20 in all. On Thursday no new case occurred. Yesterday, however, there was a rumor of three new cases in one shantce. It It has caused considerable dispersion among the hands, and must materially delay the propress of the work, if it continue. The citizens of the town continue to eajoy uninterrupted good health.

[Banner.

Harrodsburgh, Ku.—We have letters from a friend at

continue. The citizens of the town continue to enjoy uninterrupted good health.

Harrodsburgh, Ky.—We have letters from a friend at Harrodsburgh, just returned to Kentucky, dated the 29th Jone. The writer says,

"I shall not attempt to describe the situation of the inhabitants of this devoted village. More than half of those who have not field, are down with cholera, and the number of deaths in proportion to the attacks is increasing. I found my wife and mother in law and five servant down. My mother in law and one servant are dead—and God knows when the pestilence will be stayed. Dr. Baylic's wife, my nearest neighbor; was well at breakfast and a corpus before night. Major Allen and his wife died as suddesly. I am not well—fair from it—but Lendeavor to withdraw my mind from the danger by increased devotion to the afflicted of all classes."

In the felose of his note the writer sayr:—" Judge Boyle and Geserul Adair are down, and Col. John Thomason dend," [Washington Globe. Lexington, Ken. June 26 .- On the 22d, after our pa-

Lexington, Ken. June 26.—On the 22d, after our paper went to press; there were several deaths. Among those who died on Saturdoy were Maj. James A. Brooks, Mrs. Gerard McKinney, Mrs. Benjamin B. Smith, Mr. Dooglas, Theological student.

June 28.—We regret that we are not yet able to inform our readers that the cholera has entirely disappeared from among us. There are still a few cases almost every day.

Pont Ginson, June 18.—An awful accident occurred on the Mississippi river, nearly opposite Grand Gulf, on Tuesday last, by which nine persons lost their lives. The ferry flat, containing Mr. Elijah L. Clark, and part of his family, consisting of his son and daughters in law, Mrs.

Gibson Clark and child, Mrs. J. B. Clark and child, and Miss Coursey, sister of Mrs. G. Clark, about 12 years; also four of bis negroes, three grown and one child, making ten in all, and four horses, in crossing from the Louisian shore to Chittaloosa, got into an eddy of the Gulf; and in the confusion that ensued the horses became frightened, and rushing to one end of the Sat, tilted it under water; the eddy at the anoment seized it, draw the end downwards, until the boats stood almost perpendicular in the water. The motion was so sudden that every thing was precipitated into the stream. The horses awam to the shore; but all the persons were drowned, with the exception of Mr. Clark, the child of Mrs. J. H. Clark, and the ferryman. Mr. Clark saved himself by acising a horse's tail, which brought him to the shore, the ferryman on his flat, and the child floated until picked up by a hoat which put off from the shore. This has been a death stroke to the happiness of this respectable family.

## Miscellancous Items

The Montreal Gazette of 27th June, gives a list of fifteen vessels which were wrecked during the months of April and May last, on their voyage from the mother country to Quebec. It is supposed that others foundered, the names of which are not yet known.

Among the passengers in the Triton, at this Port from Cape Good Hope, are 6 Zebras, 2 Elephants, 2 Hyenns, 2 Lions, 2 Catriches, 2 large baboons, 2 Hedge Hogs, and 2 Eagles. Two Ostriches were killed on the passage by some of the beasts.

A letter from Brigadier Atkinson to the Commander-in-Chief, published in the Globe, states that the Winnebago Indians are removing peaceably from the coded lands. The Pottawatamies intend also to sell out and remove beyond the Mississippi, after raising their present crop.

A resolution was adopted by the Rhode Island House of Representatives, on the 28th alt. postponing until the next session the further consideration of a memorial, which targed that the several Masonic Lodges may be cited to appear, to show cause why their charters should not be declared to be forfeited.

urged that the several Masonic Lodges may be cited to appear, to show cause why their charters should not be declared to be forfeited.

The Richmond Enquirer mentions the Hon. Daniel Webster was at the White Salphur Springs in that state. He had deviated from his intended route on account of the cholera in the West.

The remains of the sufferers of the famous massacre of the inhabitants of the Wyoming Valley, Pa. have been recently discovered near the village of New Troy, and a short distance above Wilkesbarre, on the Sasquohanna. Eighty skulls have been disinterred from one common grave.

There has been an extraordinary rise of water in the Arkansas River. The Arkansas Gazette of the 19th ult. states that great distress had been occasioned by the destallation of plantations and destruction of buildings along the hanks. Several pessons had been drowned. The river was three feet higher than ever before known.

Most persons have heard of a wheel within a wheel, but few we apprehend, of an egg within an egg. Such an one however we were shown on Monday by Mr. Nickerson, the jailor, who has it now in his possession. The egg had no yolk visible, but in place of it there is another egg about the size of a plumb, with the shell as hard as the outer shell.

A vessel has arrived, it is said, at Castine, from New Orleans, with the scourge of the world on board. Two have died on the passage, and one since their arrival at Castine.

Almost every county in Kentucky (says the Maysville Edgle) is experiencing, to a greater or less extent, the ravages of the pestilence. Many sections of country, and

Almost every county in Kentucky (says the Mayaville Eagle) is experiencing, to a greater or less extent, the ravages of the pestilence. Many sections of country, and some the most elevated and healthy situations, have lost a greater proportion than have the towns end villages.

The Edgefield Carolinian of the 27th ult. says:—"The wheat crops in this district have been almost totally destroyed by the rust. Most of the farmers have turned their stock into pasture on their wheat fields; and but few we understand, will even make seed from the present crop."

At Watertown, Jefferson Causty, N. Y. on Sunday.

understand, will even make seed from the present crop."

At Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y. on Sunday morning, the large cotton factory of Messra. L. Beebee & Co. was discovered to be on fire at about 11 o'clock, and so rapid was the progress of the destroying element, that in less than an hour, the entire pile of buildings was a heap of rains. The loss is from 150 to 200,000 dollars. This factory was one of the most perfect and extensive in the state. It was built of stone, five stories high, and of great value, aside from the large capital invested in it.

In memory awarms of locusts have made their appearance. Immense swarms of locusts have made their appearance

Immense swarms of locusts have made their appearance about Little Rock, Arkansas Ter. Their course can be distinctly traced in the forests by the wilted and dying leaves of the young branches, perforated by them for the purpose of depositing their eggs.

On a moderate calculation, it is estimated that Kenn has received for his nonforsional systems and the purpose of the purpose of the moderate calculation. It is estimated that Kenn has received for his nonforsional systems and the policy from the time be made his first appearance at Dravy lane Theatre, in the character of Shylock, until his final exit at Convent Garden. He died poor.

George Hill lost his life by the bursting of a swivel on the morning of the fourth instant, at White & Boyden's factory in Worcester.

A sail boat with eight persons was upset near Hellgate, N. Y. 9th inst; and five of them were drowned. One of the bodies, a female, about 25 years of age, was picked up by the stomboat Gen. Jackson, when life was apparently but just extinct, but the efforts to resuscitate it were fruitless.

A young gentleman of Boston has walked to Charles-

parently but just extinct, but the emoris to resuscitate it were fruitless.

A young gentleman of Boston has walked to Charleston S. C. 1150 miles in 36 days—from Saratoga Springs to Boston in four-successive days—from Providence to Cambridge in less than 10 hours including stops.

The excitement against the Rev. Mr. Avery continues in Rhode Island. The Providence Gazetto states that, in Fall River, on the 4th inst. Mr. A. was hanged, burned, and shot in effigy, and in Portsmouth he was hanged in effigy, and given to the dogs.

The Transcript states that a butcher standing by his eart, saw a man stoop and pick up something, which on

The Transcript states that a butcher standing by his cart, saw a man stoop and pick up something, which on examination proved to be a \$10 bill. The butcher claimed it as his; but the finder urged his claim for half, as but for him the butcher would have lost it. As the bill did not in fact belong to the butcher, he with a good grace gave the fellow a \$5 bill; but soon after in offering the \$10 bill it was found to be counterfeit.

\*\*Forciar Letters.\*\* Descens in the interior of this counterfeit.

Foreign Letters .- Persons in the interior of this country, in writing to any part of Europe, have only to direct their letters to the place of their ultimate destination, via New-York, and pay the postage to that city. The Post Office Department there will then forward them by the proper packet.

proper packet.

A place for public worship, fitted up in the large building, occupied as an Organ Manufactory, in Cambridge street, was opened on Sabbath last. A church, 'recently organized under the pastoral care of Elder J. W. Holman, are to occupy the place. Seats free. <sup>4</sup> This society are in sentiment free communion Baptists.

Rev. Dr. Tuckerman has left this city for Europe, vin N York, with the view of travelling, in company with a friend for the restoration of his health. Flaming handbills are stuck up, says the N. Y. Gazette, about our streets, offering to teach lifty-two (!) branches of ebacation in a year, at thirty-eight cents each branch. We saw one under which some wag had written:—
"Them as lurus manners, two-pence more."

## Marriages.

In this city, Mr. Otis Houghton, to M'es Mary Eldridge—Mr. Wells C. Wiele, of Natches, Miss. to Miss Elizabeth Gates. In Obarlessows, Mr. James Blokey, of this city, to Miss Hardington, etc. Miss Hardington, etc. 1. In Control of the Control of t

## Deaths.

In this city, Mr. Wm. Brat, aged 42—Mrs. Theolosha Neet, 62, a native of England. Br. this city, on Saturday last, Marvilla Jane, second daughter of Mr. Geo. W. Crockett, aged io years. By this dispensation of Providence and only a large and affectionate family have been converted to the second of the second

NEW BOOK.

VILLIAM PEIRCE, Theological Bookseffer and Publisher,
No. 9 Corshill, Boston, has just published.
THE HARBINGER OF THE MILLENNIUM; With an Appendix, By William Cogawell, Secretary of the American Education Society.
This work contains seventeen Dissertations on the following This work contains seventeen Dissertations of the Scriptures; 2. Sascitionation of topica, 1. Distribution of the Scriptures; 2. Sascitionation of the Scriptures; 2. Sascitionation of the Scriptures; 2.

lent Societies, established by Christians for the conversion, salvation of the world.—The shore work was principly prepared some years since; but has recently been revised publication.

From the Spirit of the Pilgrips.

The plan of the work at its first amount convent appeared to novel, and like all happy thoughts, seemed so obvious and as all, that are the conversion of the work at its first amount convent appeared to novel, and like all happy thoughts, seemed so obvious and as all, that are the conversion of the conversion of the conversion of the conversion of warks of Zion.—It is a family portrait of Christianity, is the thicknesses of twelve or fifteen sisters, heautiful as Tircomely as Jerusalem. \*\*\* All the departments of beauty or religious enterprise, together with the kindred subjects of chable contributions, and benevolent squences, Mr. Cogswell irrected of in the work before us in a very fundamental, thore and interesting manner. \*\*\* In regard to the subject of revolent Agencies, which is very properly and interesting manner. \*\*\* The Appendix, thore and interesting manner. \*\*\* The Appendix, contain historical and situistical matter, is a part of the work exhibition of the prevention of the conviction of the conviction in any a future compiler with both the tax well as the prevention of the conviction in the con

Musical Manual for Sabbath Schools.

In Press and will soon be published by LINCOLN, EDMANDS & CO.

"THE NEW VILLAGE HARMONY, remusical same of ser
Sabbath Schools, constaining the land was flacted Tusse harmonized in an easy style in two and three parts, and adapted for
use in small choirs and conference meetings." Arranged and
to the Handel and Haydh Society. This work is stereotyped
and will be published in a few days, and the publisher believe
it will fully suswer the object announced in the title page, and
supply a deficiency which has long, exteed in the Sabbath School
Libraries. The tunes is the book ase mostly original, and the
work is entirely destitute of extracts from Oparas, Songs, Geeg,
&c. and the hymn were of a character which it is believed will
take a procession of the sabbath School Techeler of the character of the sabbath School Steeler of the

ETTER TO DR. BEECHER, On the Influence of his Min-latry in Boston. From the Volunteer. For sale as the Bookstores of W. PIERCE, and RUSSELL, ODIORNE & CO.

FAMILY LIBRARY, NO. 57.

POPULAR Guide to the Observation of Nature: or Hints
A of Inducement to the study of Natural Productions and Appersances, in their connections and relations. By Robert Musdie, Author of the British Naturalist.
FIDLER'S OBSERVATIONS on professions, literature, manners and emigration, in the United States and Canada, ande during a residence there in 1822. By Rev. Lane. Fidler, Missionary of Thornhill, on Yonge street, near York, Upper Canadies.

stonary of Informini, on longs erreet, near lows, opper canadata. HISTORICAI, ILLUSTRATIONS of the Prose and Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott, Bart., from paintings by various arists. To be completed in six parris, each containing four mates. It is the completed in the containing four mates. It is the containing four mates. It is the containing four materials of the most distributed on the containing four materials. Engraved under the superintendence of W. & E. Finden, from Paintings designed expressly for this work, by the most eminent masters. Just received by LILLY, WAIT & CO. 17.

DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE.

DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE.

TWHE clegant manion lately occupied by the Mount Pleasant and Clessic Institution, in Amberst, Mass. in connexion with any desirable quantity of the adjoining lands is now offered for sale or rent, on very reasonable terms. Perhaps no country residence can be found more healthful, or presenting at one view a genete variety and extent of grand and beautiful seemery; at the same time, the immediate vicinity of maherer College, and desirable location for an intelligent family.

Also,—In the same village, a first rate and highly fluished English Cortage, situated in a beautiful grove of forest trees, with about fifteen arres of Land, stocked with all kinds of Fruit. The Cottage is furnished in modern style. The Furnitare will be sold with the Cottage if wanted. The situation is about half way between the College and Mount Pleasant, and within six minutes walk of the village Church.

Further information may be had of Josepu Thavea, No. 1, Cornhill, or of Marrix Thavea, Amberst.

July 17.

Cornhill, or of Martin Thaves, Ameres.

Famile EDINBURGH ENCYCLOPEDIA, conducted by David Brewster, L. D. D., F. R. S., with the meaistance of gentlemen eminent in acknoce and literature, the first American edition, corrected and improved by the addition of numerons articles relative to the Institutions of the American Continent, its Geography, Biography, (vii) and National History, and to various Discoveries in Science and Arts, complete and entire, in 26 rost boards. Also, the appearance of the Science Science and Arts, complete and entire, in 26 rost boards. Also, the appearance of the Science Science and Arts, complete and entire, in 26 rost boards. Also, the appearance of the Science Science and Arts, complete and entire in 26 rost boards. Also, the appearance of the Science Science and Arts, complete and entire in 26 rost boards.

A Map of Amherst,

VITH a View of the College, and Monat Pleasant Institution. By Alouzo Gray and Charles B. Adama. For
sale by RROWN & PEIRCE, Education Bookstore, 130 Washington street.

sale by BROWN & PEBRUE, Education Bookstore, 130 Washington street.

ROBINSON'S DICTIONARY OF THE BIble for Sunday Schools.

1 Use of Sunday Schools.

1 Use of Sunday Schools.

1 Use of Sunday Schools.

1 Washington street, Boston, A Dictionary for the use of Schools and Young Persons. By Edward Robinson, D. D. Professor Extraordinary of Sacred Literature in the Theological Seminary, Andover, Illustrated with Engravings on Wood, and Maps of Lausant, Juden, A sain Minor, and the peninsula of Mt. Sinai, bitumes. Acc. Price S10 a dozen.

Letta: From a comparison of Rev. of Mylester, addressed Extract From a comparison of Rev. of Mylester, addressed from the Comparison of Schools and Chronicke.

I beg leave to recommend the above work. Mesars. Editors, through your paper. It is as user what every Babbath School teacher, what every advanced Sabbath School teacher, what every young person, who studies the Bible, what every young person, who studies the Bible, what every young have been supposed to their Bible, what every young comparison before the Bible is said of all years of the Bible of Sacribary of the Sacribary Sacriba

population.

From the Portland Christian Mirror.
The author of this work modestly professes to give "the more important portions of the Biblical information contained in the octavo edition of Camet—the results of his previous investigations." But really, we have never met with anything of the kind, which we regard as more justly entitled to the character of originality. And he has completely succeeded in his similation present these results "in such a form as would be attractive and useful." We have not the slightest desire to democratically. itin cally, we have never met with anything of the kind, which we regard as more justly entitled to the character of originality. And he has completely succeeded in his sim to present these results "in such a form as would be attractive and uscint." We have not the slightest desire to depreciate the labors of any predecessor in this field of literary labor. Mr. Malcom and Dr. Alexander have, in the absence of other works of moderate size and expense, laid the youth of our country under obligations for their Dictionaries of the Bible; but we cannot doubt that they will be among the first to acknowledge that Professor II, has made a better one. His residence in Europe, the state of the Bible; but we cannot doubt that they will be among the first to acknowledge that Professor II, has made a better one. His residence in Europe, the state of t

THOUGHTS ON MARRIAGE:

TLLUSTRATING the Frinciples and Obligations of the Mar-riage Relation. Arranged from the Works of Rev. William Jay, Author of "Morning and Evening Exercises." Just pub-lished by JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washington street, Frice Opening.

So cents.

CONTENTA.—An Easay on Marriage; or, the Duty of Christians to marry religiously: with a few reflections on Impradout Marriages.—The Mutual Duties of Hausbands and Wives: a Discourse occasioned by the Marriage of R.... S., Eq. of M.... Prached in Argyle-Chapel, Bath, August 16, 1901.—The Wife's Advocate: a Discourse, prached on a Marriage Occasion.—A Charge intended to have been addressed to the Wife of a Minister, at the Ordination of the Husband: or the Duties of the Wife of a Minister,—Domestic Happiness.

MIE COPARTNERSHIP hereiofore existic, between the aubserbere, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved, Wm. Petrect is authorized to, estile all gem.

Boston. July 3, 1933.

WM. APAREER, WM. APAREER, WM. APAREER, WM. PEHRCE will continue the business of Printing, Hookselling and Publishing, In all its branches, at the old start, No. 6 Corchill. July 17,

Uxbridge Pemale Seminers,
PHE next-term of this Institution will commence needay, July 31.

Tetition in English studies, 94 50 to 10 commence 10 comme Those expecting to be commenced to be presented to be presente

MUSIC TUITION.

M. M. COPELAND, will assend to giving instruction on the PIAND-FORTE, at her residence, No. 1, Fruit street, (the first street in front of the General Heapital) or at the residence of her Papin.—Terms moderate.

Refer to Lowest Manne. For

Uxbridge Female Seminary,

#### POETRY.

THE HAPLESS ONES. BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY. the deaf and dumb, and the deaf, dumb and

ım in Hartford, May 22, 1833.

In youth and health and hope are here,
But yet some latent ovil seems
To mark their lot with from severe;
And One' there is,—apon whose soul
Affliction's thrice weathed chain is laid,
Mate stranger, 'mid a world of sound,
And lock'd in midnight's deepest shade.
And 'mid that group, her curious hands
O'er brow and trees intently stray;
Has sympathy her heart-strings wrung,
That sedly thus she turns away!
Her mystic thoughts we may not tell,
For inaccessible and lone,
No eye axplores their harmit-cell,
Save that which lights the Eternal Throne.
But they of silent lip rejoic'd

Save that wenter ingrice to a record a food-in bright creation's boundless store, In sen and moon and peopled shade, And flowers that gen earth's verdant floor. In fond affection's speaking smile, In graceful motion's waving line, And all those charms that beauty sheds On human form and face divine.

While they to whom the orb of day
Was quench'd in "ever-during dark,"
Ador'd that intellectual ray,
Which writes the Sun a glow-worm spark; And in that blest communion joy'd
Which thought to thought doth deftly bind,
And buil the tireless tongue exchange
The never wasted wealth of mind.

The never wasted wealth of mind.
And closer to their souls they bound
The bins of music's raptur'd thrill,
That linked melody of sound
Which gives to man the scraph's skill,
Bo they, on whose young brown had turn'd
The warmth of Pity's tearful gazo,
Each in his broken censer burn'd
The incense of exulting praise.

Yes,—they whom kind compassion deem'd Scanty with nature's gift's enduced,
Pour'd freshets from their bosom's fount, Pour d freshets from their bosom's fount,
The gushing tide of gratitude;
And with that tide, a moral flow'd,
A deep reproof to those who share,
Of light, and sound, and speech, the bliss,
Yet coldity thank the Giver's care.

\* Junta Brace, a deaf, dumb and biind girl.

## Miscellany.

THE SOCIAL AND THE GREGARIOUS. THE SOCIAL AND THE GREGARIOUS.

The present, by diminishing the inward life and action, and of course, the sources of individual internal enjoyment, soon makes seclusion inert and wearisome, and drives men out to congregate for the sake of sensation and action. This brings about not a social, but a gregarious atate. For the life of the social principle springs not from inward vacuity, but from inward love—aliving and a life-imparting quality of the soul. So that the more gregarious a man becomes, the less a social creature is he. He mixes not with men to make friendly interchange of rich things, or to bestow of the affluence of his own soul, but because of the poverty at home. He leaves his door a beggar of his daily bread, and hears said unto him "Be ye warrned, and be ye clothed," and returns emptier, and nakeder, and colder, than he went: He goes not to give but to get; and the root and the offspring of this is selfishness.

Going forth without a strong individuality of character, the growth of retired meditation and few and leave the strong has been as the later wards of internal class that have vacked into the second content of the source of the property of the property of the same content of the property of t

The objections to "this philosophy" are, I. That in Germany, which is said to be its 'ldrid-place and cistlle, it has produced infidelity.—2. Its Large and the said of the wind content of the wind and the content of the wind content of the wind and the content of the wind content of the wind and the content of the wind content of the wind and the content of the wind content of the

resource, and drives men out to congregate for the seasof of summary carriers state. For the lift of the social principle springs of the foot and only from his work of the purificl, descended only from heaven. The control of the social principle springs on from inward over, thirtings and shieling and the social principle springs on from inward over, thirtings and the control of the social principle springs on from inward over, the social principle springs on the springs of the social principle springs on the springs of the springs of the springs on the springs of the springs on the springs of described properties, and real difference is his finder a seening likeness; so that to the tendency toward the former evil, is added that of deception, and means and onds are both nike cursed.

True society, that which awakens life within us, and warms the heart, and stirs the intellect, that which is perpetually setting before us something to give healthful diversity tour thoughts, and sounding fresh to carry home with us for reflection, is made up of distinctly marked individuals, with just enough in common to understand one another, but with all else each man's own, and such as be, and he alone, would have thought of at all, or, at most, would have thought of at all, or, at most, would have thought of at all, or, at most, would have thought of or said in that particular way.

To draw good or pleasure from a man, he must be a limited to the times, and the think, and the limited of the contrary of what is in us, but that it is hall touch some chord in our own souls, and call out sounds which had slept silent there, from the time the hand of God first strong the instrument. To adopt Coleridge's distinction between the words, while contraries repet opposites combine. To be a social creature, then, man must be a solitary creature too; to fit men for each other, each must be much alone.

These evil effects seem to grow, not only naturally but unavoidably, from absorption in the present; and a consequent nunkering for herding together in multitudes. And what a think high it is spun the heart And with all its excitements, how joyed. He words a short of the stream of the stream

In passing along the streets of Rome I was apalled at hearing some one cry out—Cursed be Rome—R. H. Dans—Quarterly Observer.

There is a controversy in progress in the Churchman, on the Philosophy of Coleridge—or rather obsel it, for the parties have as yet hardly got to the philosophy itself. As the critiques of the writer signing himself M. have found favor in papers that probably have fallen under the notice of some of our readers, they will doubtless rend with interest the following reply:

Mr. Editors.—In your papers of June 1st and 6th, I notice some remarks under this bead, by a correspondent, over the signature of M. I beg to say a few words on the subject.

In passing along the streets of Rome I was apalled at hearing some one cry out—Cursed be Rome.—A cursed be the attention in it;—and cursed be the hospitals; such were the reflections and plans which successively agitated the physician's mind, when his eyes were opened to the unwelcome truth whom I had found in a mean residence, and had married a poung woman of a respectable family, in Tuscansiming himself M. have found favor in papers that probably have fallen under the notice of some of our readers, they will doubtless rend with interest the following reply:

Mr. Editors.—In your papers of June 1st and 6th, I notice some remarks under this bead, by a correspondent, over the signature of M. I beg to say a few words on the subject.

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Mr. Editors of Rome I was a palled at hearing some one cry out carsed be home—and cursed be Rome—and cursed be Rome—and cursed be Rome—and cursed be Rome—and cursed be Rome—an

lovely eye. The voice is to them the criterion of beauty, and when its melodious tone comes forcibly stamped with sincerity from the soul, their imaginations at once give to the speaker a graceful form, and a beautiful face. It is recorded of the father of Fletcher the novelist, that he was long continued in the post of Judge in the Police Court of London, after he became blind; and that he knew the voices of more than three thousand of the knew the voices of more than three thousand of the light fingered gentry, and could recognize them at at once when brought in. [N. A. Review.

CURE BY CONFIDENCE.—The following anecdote, which was lately communicated to me by Mr. Coleridge, will not only illustrate a trait of character, but furnish a salutary lesson to the credulous patron of empirics. As soon as the powers of nitrous oxide were discovered, Dr. Beddos at once concluded that it must be a specific for paralysis. A patient was selected for the trial; and the management of it was entrusted to Davy. Previous to the administration of the gas, he inserted a small pocket thermometer under the tongue of the patient, as he was accustomed to do so on all occasions, to ascertain the degree of animal temperature, with a visw to future comparison. The paralytic man, wholly ignorant of the nature of the process to which he was to submit, but deeply impressed, from the representation of Dr. Beddos, with the certainty of its success, no sooner felt the thermometer between his teeth than he concluded that the talisman was in full operation; and in a burst of enthusiassis, declared that he already experienced the effect of its being influence throughout his whole body; the opportunity was too good to be lost—Davy enst an intelligent glance at Mr. Coleridge, and desired the patient to renew his visit on the following day, when he same ceremony was again performed, and repeated every succeeding day for a formight, the patient grant and proving during the period in his whole hady; the patient grant and proving during the period in a consultation—the was a generally with all the clearness which he suffered had a proving during the period in the same ceremony was again performed, and repeated every succeeding day for a formight, the patient grant and proving during the period in a work of the same ceremony was again performed, and repeated every succeeding day for a formight, the patient grant and proving during the period had the same ceremony was again performed. The patient grant and proving during the period had the same ceremony was again performed, and repeated every succeeding day for a formight. When CURE BY CONFIDENCE.-The following anecdote the patient gradually improving during the period, when he was dismissed as cured, no other application having been used than that of the thermometer. Dr. Beddos from whom the circumstances of the case had been intentionally concealed, saw in the restoration of the patient, the confirmation of his opinion, and the fulfilment of his most ardent hope—nitrous oxide was a specific remedy for paralysis! It was criminal to retard the general promulgation of so important a discovery; it were cruel to delay the communication of the fact until the publication of another volume of his "Contributions." the periodical magazines were too slow in their rate of travelling—a flying pamphlet would be more expeditious, paragraphs in the newspapers; circulars to the hospitals; such were the reflections and plans which successively agitated the physician's mind, when his eyes were opened to the unwelcome truth by Davy's confessing the delusion that had been practised.

[Paris' Life of Davy.

Eager for the money, and entertaining no doubt of their being close upon it, they immediately set about raising the stone. After tugging and toiling several hours, they finally succeeded, and with some diffi-culty read on the bottom:—

## "Lay me down as I was before."

"Lay me down as I was before."

[Hartford Review.

NEW SPIRIT LAMF.—A writer in a Charleston paper says, "it possesses a decided preference over any other now in use, for brilliancy and cheapness. A light can be furnished three inches broad, at the expense of three or four cents for five hours, and at least half the expense of the same light made from oil. A lamp of smaller dimensions will contain sufficient spirit to afford a large light for ten hours, or for four hours for half the sum. The lamps are always clean, requiring no trimming nor fixing after they are lighted, and when filled with spirit may or may not be attended to for exveral days. One wick will last a month, and the spirit will not soil any thing that it falls up-se; nor does it yield any unpleasant smell."

Boston Rabbles.—The Journal of Commerce, refering to a correspondent says: If he had been in Boston when Lafayette visited that city in 1824, and seen the whole "Mall," and all the high grounds near the Statehouse, and every bulcony and window bordering on the Common, filled with people, amounting in the aggregate to at least 50,000, and not an ill-dressed man or women among them; he would have understood what we mean by a "New England rabble." As to a "New York rabble," if we were called to define it, we would say it was a motley collection of refuse population from every country on earth, speaking all languages, exhibiting every imaginable variety of physiognomy, and embracing every possible medication of character, except the right one." BOSTON RABBLES .- The Journal of Comme

Conquests of Russia During the Last Sixty

Present Population Present
1770 Bessarabia
1777 The Crimea
1785 Georgia
1793 Little Poland and the Ukraine
1794 Western Russia, including Lithuania,
Podolia, &c.
1795 Courland
1803 The Lesghian and other tribes
1806 Schirwan 8,448,000 1806 Schirwan 1808 Finland 1815 Kingdom of Poland 1827 Erivan and tribes 1829 Armenia, &c. Wallachia and Moldavia 2,817,000

Total, 25,924,000 ARMY OF FRANCE .- On the 31st December, 1836 ARMY OF FRANCE.—On the 31st December, 1830, the effective force of the French Army was 272,859 men, and the appropriations for the War Department amounted to 202,613,402 francs, or about forty million dollars. For 1833, the effective force remains fixed at 400,000 men, and the budget voted exceeds three hundred million francs. To these may be added 80,000 men of the class of 1832, the levy of whom is authorized, but 70,000, of whom are not to be called into service until actually wanted. The reserve amounts to 200,366, and will in 1838 amount to 300,000, to which if the effective force, which will then comprehend 310,000, be added, together with the mobilized National Guards, in number 273,000, the total force available in case of war will in 1838 be 883,-000.

INTERESTING FACT.—Comparative length of life of drunkards and sober men.—During the last six months thirty-eight adults have died in the Boston Alms House. Of these twenty-nine were intemperate drinkers, and their average ages, thirty-eight years. It is believed that the other nine had lived sober lives, and their average ages were seventy-one years.—Mercantile Journal.

The following melancholy story is told in Galignani' The following melancholy story is told in Galignani's Messenger.—" On Sunday evening, a lady and gentleman, on returning home from the theatre, found that the youngest of their children had been strangled by its eldest brother, seven years old, who on being interrogated as to his inducement to commit such an act so attrocious, declared, with tears and sobs, that he only meant to do as he had seen Pauch do the evening before upon the Boulevard."

The executors of the will of Stephen Girard have filed their accounts in the proper office. Their claim, 2 on \$2,777,858,65 2 1-2 per cent. \$69,446 68 On 1,886,756,14 5 do. 94,337 80 \$163,784 48

Balance in the hands of the executors to be paid to the city 8476, 451 40.

In excavating the bason for the canal in the rear of Messrs. W. & R. Hoyt's store, at Stamford, Conn., a few days since, the workmen found two apples, 18 inches below the surface of the meadow. When they were first taken out they had every appearance of primitive freshness. They had not, however, been long exposed to the air before they were entirely decayed.

The whole number of Rail Road Companies incorporated in N. York, is between 30 and 40, and the amount of capital which they are entitled to hold is upwards of \$83,000,000.

The Christian Index is to be discontinued at Philadel-

phia, and is to be published in Georgia, by Rev. Jesse fercer.

A number of cases of varioloid have lately occurred a Salem and the patients have been removed to the hos-

Many B. S. Jennison tenders her grateful acknowledgments to the Ladies and Gentlemen in Walpule, N. H. who, by a contribution of Twenty Dollars, have made her a member for life of the American Tract Society, Boston.

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The Hook's.

Theological and School Book Store, No. 50 Weshington as, A HARMONY OF THE FOUR GOSFELS, tounded a strong not the Harmonia Evangalise, by the Early Started Greavell, with the Fractical Reflections of Dr. Buchtidge, designed for the sace of handlines and schools, and for place differentiation, by the Rev. Bickerstein, Rector of subjectivities, designed for the sace of handlines and schools, and for place differentiation, by the Rev. Bickerstein, Rector of subjectivities, designed for the sace of the sace o

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THE YOUNG CHRISTIAN: or a familiar illustration of the Principles of Christian Duty. By Jacob Abbott—new edition. The complete works of Rev. Robert Hall in 3 volumes, bound. The complete works of Rev. William Jay, in 3 volumes ivo. Fuller's Complete Works, 2 vols.

July 10.

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which is received.

"Sir Waiter Scott, with his characteristic frankness, has acknowledged just his original idea, when he commenced his career as a novelist, was to be to Scotland what Miss Edgeworth

was to Irchand—to pourtray peculiarities of manners belonging

rather to the generation passing away than to that which now

esists: and to give life to the national scenery, and permanence

to the national characteristics of his countrymen."

For sale by Liller, WAIT & CO.

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BUSH'S MEMORANDA of a residence at the Court of London. By Richard Rush. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pieupets.

Environment of Minister Pieupets.

Emma, a novel in 2 vols. By Miss. Austen, author of "Pride and Prejudice," "Mandfeld Park," "Persuasion," &c. &c.

A Harmony of the Four Gospels, with the Practical Reflections of Dr. Doddridge. By Rev. E. Bickersteth, Rector of Watton, Herts.

A Mother's First Thoughts. By the author of "Faith's Telescope"

The Knickerbocker, or New York Monthly Magazine, Vol. 2, 10. 1. Parley's Magazine, No. 9.—The Metropolitan and Foreign Quar-erly Review, No XV. Just published by LILLY, WAIT & CO.

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A Harmony of the Four t-cospets,

WITH the practical reflections of Dr. Doddridge, by the
Rev. E. Blekersteth.
Theological Library, Nos. 3 & 4, containing Luther, and the
Lutheran reformation, by John Scott, M. A. Just received by
WILLIAM PERRCE, late firm of Peirce & Parker, 9 Cornhill.

JAY ON MARRIAGE, In a few days will be published, and for sale by JAMES LORING, Price 50 cents, in neat cloth Marriage: its Principles, Obligations, and Diversity of Relations. By William Jay. Author of Closet Exercises, &c. &c. Also in press—John Foster's Essays on Decision of Character. on a man's writing Memoirs of Himself, and other subjects, from a recent London edition, revised and altered by the author. Gorney's Portable Evidences of Christianity, a new work.—Taylor's Advice to the Teens.

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July 3.

LUTHER AND THE LUTHERAN REFORMATION. By Jan. Scott, M. A. Vicar of North Feully and Minister of St. Mary's, Hull, &c. in two Vols. being Nos. 3 & 4 of Harper's Theological Library. For sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington street.

In the first stage of a liberal education. Contents. Advertisement. Introductory pretace, by Rev. N. Lord, President of Darfmouth College. Letter 1st. General remarks on the formation of Character. 2d. Health. 3d. Intellectual Habits. 4th, do. do. 5th. Moral Habits. 6th, do. do. 7th. College Life.

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way fitted, as a manual of advice, to be put into the hands of
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OR Moral Influences employed in the Instruction and Government of the Young:—Intended chiefly to assist young teachers in organizing and conducting their Schools. By Jacob Abbott, late principal of the Mt. Vernon Foundal. It General Art. Converse—Chap. It was a series of the Schools. By Jacob Abbott, late principal of the Mt. Vernon School. VI. Schools. By Jacob Abbott, late principal of the Mt. Vernon Foundal II. General Art. Converse—Chap. It was a series of the series of Cases.

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This book is Intended to detail, in a familiar and practical manner, a system of strangement for the organization and management of a school, based on the employment, so far as is practicable, of Moral Influences, as a means of affecting the object is invited. Moral Influences in the Sun and Influences of the schiffly and the experience of the Sun and to develope and explain, and to carry out to introduce to many to any part of the city.

BENNAMIN BENNAIT.

July 10.

3w. SAMUEL DYKES.

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On BAND and for Sale by HARVEY WILLSON, 70 Web who are beginning the work and who may wish to avail themselves; but it is intended to embody what they already know, and to present it in a practical form, for the use of themselves; but it is intended to embody what they already know, and to present it in a practical form, for the use of themselves; but it is intended to embody what they already know, and to present it in a practical form, for the use of themselves; but it is intended to embody what they already know, and to present it it in a practical form, for the use of themselves; but it is intended to embody what they already know, and to present it it in a practical form, for the use of the experience which others have acquired.

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Old and New Testaments; with original estections of references to Parallell and Illustrative passages; and marginal Readings; Together with other valuable additions. The whole designed to inclitate the acquisition of Scripture knowledge in Ribite Classes, Sunday Schools, &c. Steriotype Edition. Elegantly bound in emboused leather and gift, with plates. Just received, a supply of the show-and for sole at the Theological and Echool Book Store of Lincoln, EDNANDS & CO. No. 20 July 10.

DERBING & MARVIN, 114 Weshington street, have just published, an edition of the Catrox Francise, on a large and beautiful type, for Pulpits and agod people, containing, in addition to the tedexe is the smaller sizes, an energed alphabetical Index of Subjects and an Index of Stations. The Bree evines were published, and sitting to the smaller sizes, an energed alphabetical Index of Subjects and an Index of Stations. The Bree evines were published, and sitting the scannel of the station of the Catros of the Stations of the Catros of the Stations of the Stations

A DAPTED to the use of Families and prisate circles:

A of Revisule, to Missionary Meetings, to the Mose arranged by Thomas Hastings of Utics, and Lewell Man for.

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To provide in some measure a remedy for these abust, as as to farnish a convenient tanual for private use, is the leads object of this work. The melodies are chantaut and familia active of the work. The melodies are chantaut and familia active of the market been composed expressly for them have been composed expressly for

American Quarterly Observer.

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THE SUBSCRIBERS have this week received by the ships.

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We are also Agents for the New York Edition of Scott's For

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THE above article is a combination of the Fursce, is and Baker, and is known by actual experience to let the work better, in less time, and st one half the cyricological in the continuo fire-place, having already are to tensive ose, in New York and Philadelphia, the successful habitants of Boston and its vicinity. Nature Western in habitants of Boston and its vicinity. Nature Western in Store, at Cornhill, and a frastite street, where the pair respectfully invited to call and examine the saturation. May 13

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NORCROSS'S SPONGE BLACKING, warranted, and in prime order and any sixed package wanted, and in prime order like, in various sixed he Gallon, warranted like, in various sixed for Sule in any quality, at the manufacturery Jon. 30.

F. S. & N. CARRUTH, No. 4 h.

THE SUBSCRIBER, is consequence. THE SUBSCRIBER, is consequence of the in-ness having passed into other hands, takes i requesting all persons indebted to him by notes make him immediate payment.

MARK
MARK
Ww.

MIDDLESEX, as. To the beirs at law and all others in the cutste of Anna Fiven, late of Hopkinton, is soit ty, single woman, deceased, Greefing.

While EANs a certain instrument, proporting to the tribit of probane to the Judge of Probance of anid county, in Fitch, the executor therein assued.

You are hereby notified to appear at a Court of Probate of the tribit holden at Francingham in and for said county on the large day in October next, to show cause, if any you have, spending the tribit of the same.

Witness, Sameel P. 2. Fry, Judge of Probate at Candon Witness, Sameel P. 2. Fry, Judge of Probate of the first day of July A. D. 1855, IRAAC FIREE, figure this first day of July A. D. 1855, IRAAC FIREE, figure

Vol. XVIII.

RELI

SARGENT'S MEMO! THOMASON The parishes in which were able to exert their is own family,—schools of

schools, were establish the sick were visited Christian love could pla the sick were visited Christian love could plan and executed with the most unwearied constant, one thing more than anot son was at home, it was and Tuesday evening leet. There the poor were pe was a father amongst his flock. In an unrivalled simplicity a left a savor that is not The name of Thourson fard is remembered like and Trichenopoly.'

A Lovely Cour's Asweeter spot I never pleasantly situate, with a in front, and the beautiful end. The house within I and the house with I and the house with us of a truth. I a people of so much simpley are unaffected; there system in anything they are unsupplicated truths of its a most striking feature first it puzzles one, the much from those of more on closer acquaintance to the genuine temper and end we see a country pawere all parishes they say the genuite temper and elements where we see a country pawere all parishes thus attended to the seed of the seed o

wheet this evening included He that eateth my flesh a welleth in me, and I in ather hath sent me, and I if a that eateth me, even he what can a poor empty creare is in Jesus' what can a firm and I if a that eateth me, even he was a poor empty creare is in Jesus' what can a poor empty creare is in Jesus' what can a poor empty creare is in Jesus' what can a poor empty creare when the control of the me was a control of the co ere is in Jesus? what car in me, and my dwellin fritter away these passages to God, and enjoying the the gospel in daily depe ther. This I was a d my people will be mean dwelleth in me, and I in his onder and abases me to the

EXTENSION IN COLUMN TO THE STATE OF THE STAT

SERMON-MA There are great snares at de of sermon-making, nan famous for Helps to truth, and know the di return, and know the da aching; we are apt to che and prune, and then we receive discourse is this! to of Christ and of souls ee ordium, and luminous distri-cation to the sermon. I are d sick, heart-sick of this. I d do every day.

do every day.' O for Martyn's humility of ards wrote.) those who is attimony to the truth of his almost of every duty was andard of every duty was a fine art of the sarrow. love indard of every duty was lings of joy, sorrow, love, conversation was alwa or of his holy disposition red forth. Many parts of the divine life. In propo-tic spiritual in its exce is spiritual in its exce understand his lowly s be observed within.

a glimpse. And we behold him ent

union with God wit

And O

ried constant enjoymer CHRISTIAN L.
Nothing of an abiding natus love, that love which eiples, and is kept up by
I pray for more of ks with us, and by love ks with us, and hy love ks with us, and find hs. We know little a ness, faith, hope, gratitude their degree, dilate the construction to the intensence useness of our love. Whem, all that looks like red, earthly principle. CHRISTIAN L aem, all that looks like red, earthly principle, do so to myself every day of rubbish, spurious lov unic self-complacency, sel ping the place of love, we may be red be red by the first step y. The Lord help us to by step, till we have got to by step, till we have got to

EGOTISM OF Z cannot approve of the tian world—if that disposes not breathe love. A MINISTER AT THE C

A MINISTER AT THE CL at Oh! how in the retros see cause to weep; and in er were the sins of my year d age set before me! He solish chattering, and the nents with which the deep handled! Very great and red to me, and I pray that op and permanent. I see d only by the hearing of it eye saw him more nearly. e only by the hearing of the eye saw him more nearly, appeared sometimes to y scenes; so elevated ation on the boundless low was heightmed by a dee as indeed, this characteri ripened for glory; he lame try relative duty, in his unity; and in deep humility out in the publican's pra